

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Amsterdam	14.8	London	10.0
Antwerp	14.8	Luxembourg	14.8
Berlin	14.8	Moscow	14.8
Brussels	14.8	Nairobi	14.8
Cairo	14.8	Paris	14.8
Geneva	14.8	Rome	14.8
Hamburg	14.8	Tokyo	14.8
Heidelberg	14.8	Washington	14.8
Los Angeles	14.8		
Munich	14.8		
New York	14.8		
San Francisco	14.8		
Seattle	14.8		
Stockholm	14.8		
Switzerland	14.8		
Vienna	14.8		
Zurich	14.8		

THE FORECAST — PARIS: mp. 14-17 (22-24). Tomorrow's temp. 10-18 (20-24). cloudy. Temp. 10-18 (20-24). Yesterday's temp. 68-70 (20-24).
YORK: Sunny. Temp. 68-70 (20-24).
WEATHER — PAGE 2.

Sets firm Over Assails Address

Dispatches Libya, June 11.—Libyan leader today assailed the United Nations Oil Co. in a speech, saying it was an act of aggression to exploit the Arab region.

anwar Sadat of Egypt, who came to the United States for a meeting with President Nixon, said he was not a threat to the Middle East, but a peace-loving leader.

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LIBYAN-EGYPTIAN TALKS IN TRIPOLI—Watched by white-hatted Libyan strongman Moammar Qaddafi, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat shook hands with soldiers after he arrived in Tripoli for talks on common problems.

Israel Visit Ends on Note of Friendship

Brandt Is Safe in Helicopter Accident Scare

From Wire Dispatches
TEL AVIV, June 11.—Chancellor Willy Brandt's helicopter was almost blown off a high cliff overlooking the Dead Sea today, but he was unhurt in the mishap.

The incident—its nature—Mr. Brandt said later—happened a few hours before he ended his five-day visit to Israel tonight.

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Three accompanying diplomats were slightly injured when the helicopter carrying Mr. Brandt was buffeted by strong winds, as it came in to land by the ruins of the ancient Jewish fortress of Masada.

Security men pushed the 59-year-old West German leader out of the helicopter as it was blown within 100 feet of the edge of a 1,300-foot-high cliff.

As he was helped to his feet, shaken but unhurt, he remarked: "I am glad to be here."

Six other persons—journalists and security men—were also slightly hurt as they tried to stop the helicopter.

Paul Frank, under secretary of state at the West German Foreign Ministry, who injured an arm in the helicopter, said: "One dare not think what might have happened."

The chancellor went on with a 90-minute tour of the ruins as it, nothing had happened. He came down the mountain by cable car, flew in another helicopter to receive an honorary doctorate from the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot, near Tel Aviv. He returned to Bonn tonight in a German military aircraft.

The helicopter incident occurred after early morning talks between Mr. Brandt and Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan on the Palestinian refugee problem. Members of Mr. Brandt's party said he had been impressed by the minister's ideas on ways it might be solved.

Caught by Winds
The helicopter arrived 45 minutes late at Masada. Not until 10:30 a.m. did the sun appear, and the temperature was in the 80s.

When it was clear he was all right, Mr. Brandt was taken on a 90-minute tour of the ruins, while the guides and cuts of Mr. Frank, the Israeli Ambassador to Bonn, Eliahu Ben-Horin, and another Israeli official were attended to.

Prof. Yigael Yadin, Israel's first military archaeologist, guided the chancellor through the remains of a key chapter in Jewish military history. Mr. Brandt, showing some knowledge of Masada's history, nodded and chatted throughout the tour with Prof. Yadin, who led the expedition that exposed the ruins 10 years ago.

Inside the stone fortress, once a luxury palace built by King Herod, 962 Jewish rebels held off 10,000 Roman soldiers for three years. They committed mass suicide in AD 73 rather than surrender.

Later, at his airport departure, Mr. Brandt's final words to Premier Golda Meir were a Hebrew "shalom" (peace) and "auf wiedersehen" (goodbye).

A telephone call from British troops or Northern Ireland police now usually brings Irish police into swift action against guerrillas fleeing South.

In another IRA rally yesterday in Galway, a militant leader, Mrs. Maire Drumm, warned that the movement would carry its war south if Irish security forces continue to work with the

cooperation between British authorities and the Irish Republic's recently elected coalition government of Premier Liam Cosgrave.

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Signs Are Hopeful Kissinger to Meet Tho Today on Paris Return

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 11 (WP).—Presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger's return to Paris tomorrow was confirmed today, and there were signs that pointed to a rapid signing of a joint communiqué designed to implement the much-violated Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

However, reports from Saigon suggested no easing in South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's attitude. He remained, at least publicly, as opposed to accepting a communiqué as he was on Saturday, when the signing ceremony had to be canceled at the last minute.

The hopeful signs were provided by William H. Sullivan, Mr. Kissinger's deputy, who held an hour-long "technical meeting" with Hanoi Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Mr. Sullivan, a deputy assistant secretary of state, announced that Mr. Kissinger would arrive here around 11 a.m. tomorrow from Washington and would meet Hanoi's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho, 1 1/2 hours later. Mr. Kissinger conferred today with President Nixon in Washington.

Site Not Announced
Mr. Sullivan said the Paris meeting place has not yet been fixed, and other U.S. officials said it would be announced tomorrow morning.

The refusal to make public the meeting site raised hopes that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho would meet at the International Conference Center on Avenue Kleber, where they initiated the original agreement in January.

Since November, the meeting site in American and Communist-owned suburban villas always have been announced in advance.

When Mr. Kissinger left Paris on Saturday night without any agreement, he announced that he would return tomorrow. But it had been assumed he would follow his normal pattern of arriving in Paris at night, and would start negotiations Wednesday morning.

No Secret
Mr. Kissinger has made no secret of his desire to wind up the talks as quickly as possible, to allow him to devote his full attention to the June 15-20 summit to the United States of Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, but the White House adviser's schedule for tomorrow came as a surprise and was viewed with optimism.

The very brevity of the Sullivan-Chen talks at suburban Le Vesinet—the shortest since negotiations resumed here in May—was also taken as a good omen.

Mr. Thach had announced the culpability of others in return for dropping all charges against you. However, as you know, there is a deep interest by this office and the grand jury in the full disclosure of your evidence concerning the guilt of others who should share the blame with you.

In related developments:
The letter was sent by U.S. Attorney Harold Titus and the three assistants who made up the original Watergate prosecuting team. Special prosecutor Archibald Cox has since taken over responsibility for the investigation, although the original prosecutors remain on the job, at least for the time being.

The letter rejected Mr. Dean's request for immunity from prosecution.

Mr. Dean's lawyer, Charles Shaffer, said he believed prosecutors issued a subpoena to Mr. Dean Friday because they want to force him to testify to the grand jury before he testifies publicly at the Senate's Watergate hearings.

Mr. Shaffer said Mr. Dean has been cooperating with Watergate prosecutors since April with the understanding that he would not be prosecuted.

"The evidence that has been gathered and is still being gathered establishes that you were at the center of a very profound kind of corruption," the letter said.

"Involved was your exploitation of a position of trust in order to foster a pervasive scheme to obstruct justice."

somewhat ominously when the talks broke down on Saturday: "We will decide after these (10-day) talks whether Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho can meet again."

Kissinger 'Confident'
WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—High administration sources say

Mr. Kissinger is "reasonably confident" he will reach quick agreement on implementing the Vietnam cease-fire when he resumes the Paris talks tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger is said to feel the South Vietnamese-generated problems have been overcome. The officials said Mr. Kissinger (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

'Gross Perversion of Justice'

ST. LOUIS, June 11 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew condemned the Senate Watergate hearings today for indulging in a "gross perversion of justice" that he said will ruin the lives of innocent men and let some of the guilty go free.

The nationally televised hearings, Mr. Agnew said, can hardly fail to "muddy the waters of justice beyond redemption" by trying the Nixon administration before "the court of public opinion" instead of in established judicial forums.

The Senate investigation, he said, "tends to complicate the search for truth by making both witnesses and [the] committee players on a spotlighted national stage."

In an address to a convention of the National Association of Attorneys General here, Mr. Agnew predicted gloomily that the public hearings will probably go on uninterrupted despite his opposition and the objections raised by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox. But the Vice-President appealed to the state officials convening here to speak out publicly against the hearings anyway.

A survey of attorneys general showed little immediate interest in a formal endorsement of Mr. Agnew's attack on the Watergate hearings, although the Vice-President's remarks were warmly received by an audience that is normally receptive to the position that criminal allegations should be proven in court before opinions are formed by publicity.

Chauncey H. Browning Jr., West Virginia attorney general and head of the Resolutions Committee, said the issue may be brought up later in the convention.

Conspicuously missing from Mr. Agnew's 30-minute address was the expected defense of the Nixon administration that had been forecast late last week by some of the Vice-President's aides. The aides had said Mr. Agnew was prepared to defend Mr. Nixon vigorously and, by doing so, reject the advice of some conservative supporters that he dissociate himself from the affair.

Only three times did Mr. Agnew refer to Mr. Nixon by name, or to the administration, and then only in an oblique way to buttress his contention that the Senate hearings are counterproductive to the Watergate prosecution.

"The indefatigable camera will paint both heroes and villains in lurid and indelible colors before the public's very eyes in the course of these proceedings," Mr. Agnew said. He said the attractiveness and stage presence of witnesses may become more important than the content of their testimony.

The Vice-President ticked off seven judicial safeguards that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

As Prosecutors Fight Immunity

Dean Called Key in Cover-Up Plot

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Ousted White House counsel John W. Dean 3d was at the center of a cover-up plot in the Watergate wiretapping, federal prosecutors said in a letter released in court today.

They said others should share the blame with Mr. Dean but didn't name them.

The May 22 letter to Mr. Dean was introduced in connection with a request by Mr. Dean to postpone his testimony before the Watergate grand jury.

The former White House counsel today asked a federal judge to put off his appearance before the Watergate grand jury, or to grant him immunity from prosecution. A decision was promised tomorrow.

Senate's Watergate Hearings Are Condemned by Agnew

By William L. Claiborne

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Eastern U.S. Cuts Power to Aid N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP).—From the northern tip of Maine to Washington, D.C., power companies cut voltage by 5 percent today to help the New York area, where record heat caused extraordinary demands on electric power.

By midafternoon, consumption of electricity in New York State had smashed all records. Demand was for 19 million kilowatts, well over the previous record of 18,943,000 kilowatts set July 19, 1972.

Mayor John V. Lindsay appealed to New Yorkers to turn off all lights and appliances possible. The New York power pool asked industrial and business users to reduce usage. Elevator service in Manhattan skyscrapers was cut back, escalators were shut off and lobby lights dimmed. However, there was no immediate talk of a general brownout.

Domestic Espionage
WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT).—Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. charged yesterday that "at least" one aspect of a 1970 domestic espionage plan had gone into effect despite President Nixon's assertion that it had been withdrawn.

The Connecticut Republican, a member of the Senate Watergate (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

British Army Raids Ulster Protestant Unit

BELFAST, June 11 (Reuters).—British troops seized Protestant arms and arrested 12 men in a Belfast raid early today as new patterns of conflict seemed to be emerging on both sides of the Irish border.

The raid was on the East Belfast headquarters of the Ulster Defense Association, a Protestant force that claims 50,000 members. In the building, troops said, they found a pistol, a submachine gun, a shotgun and a two-inch mortar.

The army acted after a series of fights late last night when security forces came under fire from Protestant sections of East Belfast. In one area, a bus

driver was killed by a stray bullet.

The troops, unaccustomed to gunfire from Protestants, shot back and seriously wounded a man who had an Armalite rifle.

Another, mortal clash yesterday occurred in Dublin, where Irish Republic police found themselves battling with several hundred supporters of the Provisional branch of the Irish Republican Army.

The Provisionals, who do most of the shooting at British soldiers in Northern Ireland, had just finished a rally in which they vowed to carry on the fight.

For different reasons, both the IRA and the UDA have lately shown concern at the increasing cooperation between British authorities and the Irish Republic's recently elected coalition government of Premier Liam Cosgrave.

Police cooperation across the border, once almost nonexistent, has been sharply increased under Mr. Cosgrave, who is known to dislike violent republicanism.

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In another IRA rally yesterday in Galway, a militant leader, Mrs. Maire Drumm, warned that the movement would carry its war south if Irish security forces continue to work with the

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38
Willy Rizzo
Contemporary Furniture

50
MARIE MARTINE
Fashion Boutique

54
Riley
Ready-to-Wear

70
JEAN ETÉ
Watchmaker Jeweler

82
Co. Française de
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House Member Is Investigated Over Bugging in Crime Probe

By Denny Walsh

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT).—The FBI and the district attorney's office in San Diego County in California are investigating charges that a top assistant to Rep. Sam Steiger, R. Ariz., planted an illegal listening device in a San Diego hotel in an investigation by the House Select Committee on Crime, of which Rep. Steiger is a member.

Neither the district attorney's office nor the FBI would comment, but sources with first-hand knowledge told The New York Times of the investigation.

Rep. Steiger said that he "may have known about the plan to plant" a microphone before it was installed, and that he was certain his assistant told him what he had done after the device was installed.

The device was installed in the Empress Corp. of Buffalo, N.Y., the nation's largest sports concessions company, which has been accused by Rep. Steiger of having close ties to organized crime.

Sources close to the case said that there was a clear violation of California law, which prohibits the interception of oral communications without the consent of all parties, except under specified conditions. Conviction of violating this law could bring a prison sentence of up to three years.

Depending on the extent of his foreknowledge, the sources said, any criminal charges could include Rep. Steiger as a conspirator.

The Federal Law

The interception of such communications does not violate federal law because one party to the conversation consented to the eavesdropping, the sources said. If it could be shown, however, that the congressional assistant carried electronic equipment across state lines to conduct secret electronic surveillance, he would be subject to federal prosecution, the sources added.

Violation of the federal law carries a penalty of up to five years in prison.

Rep. Steiger could be charged under federal law with conspiracy if it were established that he was active in planning the eavesdropping, according to the sources.

"They said that the investigative authorities believe they have evidence that Rep. Steiger did participate in the planning."

"I am responsible for whatever occurred," Rep. Steiger said. "My motive was simply that I believe these [the Empress management]

are evil people, and I would do anything legitimate to expose them." He added:

"As far as I'm concerned, what I did was legitimate but unwavering, and I would do anything legitimate, no matter how unwavering, to expose them."

Mike A. Jarvis, the administrative assistant who runs Rep. Steiger's office in Phoenix, Ariz., said he attempted to record a conversation in July, 1971, between two men with previous connections to Empress. But he added that his microphone in a hotel wall did not pick up the conversation during two hours of taping.

One of the men whose conversation was the taping target is Robert P. Leary, an attorney who worked for the late Louis M. Jacobs when he was president of Empress. The other man is Hal F. Nunn, who was associated with Empress in the operation of an Arizona racetrack.

Mr. Nunn has told authorities that he conspired with Mr. Jarvis in the eavesdropping, and led Mr. Leary into conversation about Empress's alleged dealings with organized crime figures, sources close to the case said.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Jarvis said he had informed Rep. Steiger of what he had done only after he had returned to Phoenix from San Diego.

When Rep. Steiger was first reached for comment last Friday, he said he had no knowledge of the eavesdropping and that he did not believe Mr. Jarvis would take part in such surveillance.

In a second telephone conversation, on Saturday, after the Jarvis interview, Rep. Steiger said he did not recall his aide's telling him of the bugging incident.

In a third interview, yesterday, the Arizona representative said he recalled Mr. Jarvis's telling him about the surveillance and added that he might have known of the operation when it was being planned.

Mr. Jarvis said that after he told Rep. Steiger what he and Mr. Nunn had done, the congressman said to him: "I think it would be a good idea for you to go and tell the U.S. attorney what you've done."

The administrative assistant said that he told his story to an assistant U.S. attorney, but refused to name him. Rep. Steiger said it was an assistant U.S. attorney in Phoenix, but he did not recall his name.

Mr. Nunn, who lives in San Diego, could be charged with violating the California law, which upon conviction, could involve a sentence of up to three years in prison.

Mr. Nunn is cooperating with the authorities in the hope that he will be offered immunity in return for his testimony during any prosecution, the sources said.



ON YOU LITTLE CHEAT—This young lady was so determined to win her heat in London's Junior Grand Prix on Sunday that she used this very amusing but unorthodox and illegal method of crossing the finish line. Yes, she was disqualified.

Nixon Finance Committee Reports

Kalmbach Got \$75,000 for Accused

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—President Nixon's former personal attorney obtained \$75,000 for the Watergate defendants last June after telling campaign aides he needed all possible cash for an urgent but secret "White House project," the Finance Committee said today.

The committee, in a report to the General Accounting Office, said the money was turned over to Herbert W. Kalmbach last June 26 by the Finance Committee chairman, Maurice H. Stans, former secretary of commerce.

Mr. Kalmbach was dropped as Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer earlier this year amid disclosures of his involvement in payments to the Watergate defendants and others allegedly involved in political espionage. It has been reported that Mr. Kalmbach is ready to testify that he solicited money for the defendants on instructions from former White House adviser John D. Ehrlichman and ousted presidential counsel John W. Dean Jr.

On June 29, 1972, Herbert Kalmbach requested of Stans that all possible cash funds be given to him for an urgent White House project not related to the campaign which he said had the approval of high authorities but which he could not describe, the Finance Committee report said.

This was less than two weeks after five men were arrested during a break-in at the Democratic

National Committee's headquarters at the Watergate.

The committee said the payment to Mr. Kalmbach never was publicly reported because Mr. Kalmbach had said the money was unrelated to the campaign and because the committee did not consider the money to be actual campaign funds.

In a report to the Justice Department on May 20 citing this payment and others as possible campaign law violations, the GAO said Mr. Kalmbach had told investigators of the \$75,000 and had said it was part of \$210,000 he collected for the Watergate defendants or their attorneys.

GAO investigators said Mr. Stans confirmed giving the money to Mr. Kalmbach, but they quoted Mr. Stans as declining to say

where the money came from in the first place and also as saying he was "not aware of Mr. Kalmbach's purpose in requesting the funds."

The GAO made no mention of the White House in the May 20 report.

The Finance Committee's report was filed under a federal campaign law that went into effect April 7, 1972, requiring full disclosure of expenditures and contributions of more than \$100.

The report was signed by committee treasurer Paul Barwick. But, in effect, it was Mr. Stans's legal opinion on whether the about \$200,000 campaign contribution from financier Robert L. Vesco.

The committee said that of the \$75,000, a total of \$30,000 came from Philippine nationals in a June 28 contribution that was temporarily held back pending a review of the money.

The contribution later was returned to the unidentified donors on the advice of counsel. The committee said that still later it learned the contribution had been accepted by Mr. Kalmbach.

The rest of the \$75,000 came from funds which had been given to Mr. Kalmbach in February, 1972, for "non-usual expenses that he might incur during the campaign."

The report indicated the money had been turned back to the committee after Mr. Stans decided Mr. Kalmbach did not need it.

Mr. Kalmbach earlier had told GAO investigators he got \$30,000 to \$30,000 from Frederick C. Luzzo, an official of the Committee to Re-Elect the President whose name has been linked to efforts to cover up the Watergate affair.

Pressure on Judge

Meanwhile, Newsweek magazine reported in this week's issue that Mr. Dean alleged that the White House "covertly and improperly" applied pressure to Judge Charles R. Richey of the U.S. District Court here in connection with civil litigation brought by the Democrats against the Nixon forces soon after the Watergate arrests. Judge Richey denied the charge.

Newsweek reported that Mr. Dean also said that some "low-level" White House officials considered assassinating Panama's ruler, Omar Torrijos, because they suspected the involvement of high Panamanian authorities in heroin traffic and because they felt the government had been uncooperative about renegotiating the Panama Canal treaty. E. Howard Hunt Jr., a leader of the Watergate burglars, had a team in Mexico "before the mission was aborted," Newsweek said.

Gerald L. Warren, the deputy White House press secretary, said yesterday that the President previously denied any involvement in a White House cover-up. Mr. Warren added:

"The White House will have no further official comment on this type of John Dean source story, which uses the national media to create misleading impressions for what are, quite clearly, self-serving purposes."

Geneva Parley On Disarmament Resumes Today

GENEVA, June 11 (Reuters).—Disarmament negotiations from 25 countries will begin another attempt tomorrow to find a way to ban chemical weapons and underground nuclear tests, but with little hope of early progress.

The prevailing mood was pessimistic as delegations gathered for the summer session of the conference after a seven-week recess that followed a fruitless two months of discussions in the spring.

Conference sources see scant prospect of advance toward an effective ban on chemical weapons until the United States responds to a Soviet draft convention, proposed in March last year, for banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and ordering destruction of existing stocks.

Western delegations have criticized the Communist draft as too generalized to be realistic and as lacking adequate provisions for policing.

Dean Called Key in Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

committee, cited an internal FBI memorandum dated Sept. 16, 1970, months after the July 1970 plot allegedly had been withdrawn.

J. Edgar Hoover, late director of the FBI, approved the hiring of "student informers" and "potential student informers" to report on campus activities, Sen. Wellaker said the memo shows.

The domestic security plan, which also called for burglaries and illegal mail intercepts, was said by President Nixon on May 22 to have been approved and then withdrawn at the request of Mr. Hoover.

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Payments to Liddy

The Finance Committee also noted that between April 7 and June 23, former committee treasurer Hugh W. Sloan Jr. made various payments to Herbert Porter, another committee official, and G. Gordon Liddy amounting to \$37,500.

Liddy was convicted in the break-in. Mr. Porter was admitted taking part in attempts to cover up the affair and perjury himself during the Watergate trial in January.

The report said the payments were made at the "direction and specific approval of John Stuart Magruder, whose authority was confirmed by John Mitchell to Stans."

Mr. Magruder, Mr. Mitchell's deputy campaign chief, reportedly is prepared to plead guilty to taking part in the Watergate planning and cover-up and to implicate others.

Saigon Warns of Offensive

Red Forces Maintain Pre On Front West of Phnom

BEK CHAN, Cambodia, June 11 (NYT).—Communist mortar and infantry maintained steady pressure against government troops along a wide front west of Phnom Penh today and for the second consecutive day fired rockets into Phnom Penh airport.

The fighting was concentrated near Route 4, about 15 miles west of the capital, where government forces were trying to reopen the key supply road closed by the enemy a week ago. Large numbers of government troops have moved into this area in the last few days to reinforce hard-pressed positions at Ang Snuol, a few hundred yards west of here, and elsewhere along the road.

The town of Ang Snuol, much of which has been burned and whose shops and buildings have been looted, seems to change hands every few hours. A large government garrison holds the market place, and a number of posts just outside town during the day, but at night, Communist troops filter back through government defenses.

During the day, each side blazes away at the other with mortars and machine guns, usually from well prepared positions and apparently with few casualties.

A dozen or two armored personnel carriers have been maneuvering south of the road trying to squeeze off the Communists, but the overall situation has scarcely changed in four days of fighting.

Major Attack Warning

SAIGON, June 11 (WP).—The South Vietnamese high command warned in a "special bulletin" today that Communist troops would soon stage a major offensive, including attacks on cities and incursions of civil disorders.

The unusual document, distributed to the press at the regular daily briefing, attributed the information to unspecified "intelligence sources."

It describes what the Communists are said to call the "head of the mouse, tail of the elephant" plan, by which major attacks in border areas—the head of the mouse—would draw Saigon's defense forces away from the cities, the cities would then be attacked and subjected to a political campaign—the tail of the elephant.

The prediction of a major military campaign runs counter to the entire cumulative weight of intelligence reports and analysis of Communist plans over the last two months, and was greeted with polite skepticism by American officials.

All available reports on North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front activity over the last

two months have in fact been concentrated on political and economic areas they control, and are not major military offensives.

The number of Communist troops maintained high today, Saigon command, violations of the 30-hour period endi

Kissinger Meet Toc Signs Ho

(Continued from Page 1)

experts to complete plans and be back before the end of the month.

The sources said was the main factor off the talks on order to allow the reflect on the status of the talks.

This action was at Saigon, which, the raised last-minute arrangement Mr. Mr. Tho had works

According to the the Thieu's govt tested against the new arrangement of zones of occupation Vietnam, and the formed in signing the papers.

The arrangement Kissinger and Mr. agreed, U.S. off strengthens the orig accord but does not Mr. Kissinger, then to put very little at arguement, and is d to allow them to dis rent negotiations.

Thieu Holds

SAIGON, June Sources close to the said today that Saigon position would when the Paris talks nann cease-fire resu

"We are not not inch," a high official said.

"We believe that v concessions on som stantial points and any more flexible," l "We will stand firm kind of pressures."

American diplomats remained hopeful of ment.

Senate's Watergate Hear Are Condemned by Agn

(Continued from Page 1)

said are missing from the Senate Watergate probe: "If Congress is to be a true watchdog, it must stand accused and have the motivation to implicate other their own offenses."

● The right of witnesses to be represented by counsel because the lawyers can take no active part in the col the committee members.

● There is no opportunity to rebut testimony, which said was most noticeable when attorney Gerald A. Aich he a chance to speak when convicted Watergate conspirator McCord Jr. made several accusations against him, his f

● There is no guarantee that witnesses can introduce impeach an accuser's credibility.

● There is no prohibition against hearsay testimony. Mr. Agnew charged, "the witness is not only permitted to but is positively encouraged to do so."

● Witnesses are permitted to testify about their in pressions and even speculation. Mr. Agnew recalled testimony in which former White House aide John Canfield in his mind he believed former presidential counsel John was referring to Mr. Nixon when he spoke of an offer clemency for the Watergate defendants.

● The Watergate committee has refused to ban a hearing room, which, Mr. Agnew said, introduces a and dramatic factor.

Senate Starts Debate on Fu
Including Cut-Off in Indoc

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—The Senate began debate on a bill authorizing \$800 million for the State Department, but a vote on the bill's key provision, an Indochina fund cut-off even broader than the one voted two weeks ago, is not expected until late in the week.

The cut-off in the State Department bill, sponsored by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R. N.J., blocks the use of all past, present and future appropriations for any U.S. combat activities including bombing anywhere in Indochina unless Congress grants explicit permission in future legislation.

The earlier cut-off, sponsored by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D. Mo., as part of the supplemental appropriations bill, is narrower. It bars the use of past and present funds, leaving that question open, and is limited to Cambodia and Laos. This amendment now is tied up in a House and Senate conference.

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said he had been asked by the White House to oppose any Senate move that could weaken the hand of presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger in the present negotiations seeking to end the Indochina peace war. It does not appear it will delay a floor vote on the bill.

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, said he had been asked by the White House to oppose any Senate move that could weaken the hand of presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger in the present negotiations seeking to end the Indochina peace war. It does not appear it will delay a floor vote on the bill.

Spain Arrests 11

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 11 (AP).—Eleven persons have been detained on charges of belonging to the outlawed Communist party, police in this Basque region reported today. Police said the 11 distributed subversive propaganda among Basque workers.

(Continued on Page 2)

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June 11, 1973

Front West of...
...ange Restrictions
...Sets Sights on Return
...adership of Teamsters

Front West of... ...ange Restrictions ...Sets Sights on Return ...adership of Teamsters

By Peter Milius

STON, June 11 (AP). Hoffa says he's coming back to the presidency of the largest and most powerful union in the United States.

He made the announcement in a letter to his old job in 1976, when he was ousted from office by a hand-picked successor.

He said he would go to court to have those restrictions removed.

The law, he said in an interview in his apartment in Miami Beach last week, "does not give the President the right to add something to your sentence that a judge does not add, and no judge added to my sentence the fact that I could not be a labor leader when I completed my time."

His briefs are drafted, Hoffa said. "I'm going to make my move this year."

"If things go as he plans, he will then run next year for president of his old Detroit Local 399, whose current president has conveniently announced that he will not seek another term."

n Home's Escaping by U.S.

CITY, N.Y., June 11 (AP). Federal officials have discredited the government's claim that the newspaper's report that the land-owning newspaper was in addition to improvements in the name of presidential security, the newspaper said from Washington.

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e Declares Agency Head as Illegally

INGTON, June 11 (AP). A federal judge declared today that J. Phillips is serving as acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation illegally.

The judge ruled that, because Phillips had not been appointed by the Senate, his actions as director of the FBI are illegal.

The judge also ruled that Phillips' appointment as director of the FBI was illegal.

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Bid in House Impeachment

INGTON, June 11 (Reuters). Members of the House of Representatives today planned an attempt to discuss impeachment of President Nixon.

The House, led by Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., has three hours of debate tomorrow to discuss impeachment, the only means by which a president can be removed from office.

The attempt to discuss impeachment failed last week because debate was blocked for a quorum.



Princess Mariann Reuss and Avery Brundage photographed yesterday in Chicago.

Brundage, 85, Says He Will Wed German Princess, 37

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP). Avery Brundage, 85-year-old former president of the International Olympic Committee, said today he will marry a 37-year-old German princess who served as a hostess at the 1972 Munich Games.

The bride-to-be is Princess Mariann Reuss, who is related to most of the royal houses of Europe.

Mr. Brundage, a multimillionaire Chicago hotel owner, made the announcement jointly with the mother of the bride, Princess Stephanie Reuss of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany.

"The princess and I have common interests," said Mr. Brundage. "She is an excellent skier. I have been associated with sports most of my life."

"This is not a June-December wedding. The princess and her family lived through a horrible war and she is very mature for her age. People say I am young for my age. I think instead of it being 85-37, it is more like 55-46."

Princess Mariann's family, who once ruled the little principality of Reuss, in Thuringia, were in the Eastern Zone when Germany was divided after World War II. Her father was a German officer who served in both Denmark and Russia.

After the war, the family was stripped of all its possessions when the Communists took power.

The princess was eight years old and her brother 10 when they were smuggled into the Western Zone by friends, their parents following later. The father died in 1967.

Mr. Brundage was IOC president from 1952 through 1972 and during that period was the center of controversy because of his fight against commercial and political intrusions on the games.

His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1971.

Erew, Spaceship in Good Condition

SkyLab Studies Earth Storms, Sun, Man

SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 11 (AP). Skylab's astronauts tracked a storm system over southern Oklahoma and northern Texas today, their 18th day in orbit.

"We're getting a lot of clouds," Comdr. Paul J. Weitz reported as the space station flew 275 miles above the storm area, which included severe thunderstorms near Dallas. He and Capt. Charles Conrad Jr. operated a battery of photosensors in an earth-resources survey.

The weather data could help improve storm prediction and warning systems.

Other areas of the earth-resources pass were clear of clouds as the astronauts mapped snow cover in the lower Columbia River basin in Oregon, conducted a forest inventory in Colorado and an oil survey in Oklahoma's Anadarko basin and evaluated farming and other land-use in Colombia and Brazil.

Medical, Solar Studies

The third crewman, Lt. Comdr. Joseph P. Kerwin, a physician, busied himself with medical studies and solar observations.

At Cape Kennedy, a Saturn-IB rocket and Apollo spaceship were moved 3 1/2 miles from an assembly building to a launch pad for final preparations for the July 27 launch of the Skylab-2 crew.

Mission Control informed the Skylab-1 crew of the preparations for the next crew's delivery and got this reply from Capt. Conrad: "It's just time for us to clear our gear out of the trailer and turn it over to them."

The Saturn-IB would serve as a rescue rocket if the present Skylab inhabitants had trouble with their Apollo delivery vehicle in their return to earth after 28 days in orbit.

Comdr. Kerwin and doctors on the ground report all three crewmen in excellent health as they continue to extend the American record for a manned flight in space. They surpassed the old U.S. mark, 14 days, last week.

With their repaired space station operating almost normally, Skylab appears ready to support the remainder of this flight and the two 56-day missions to follow.

Moon Shot Adjusted

CAPE KENNEDY, June 11 (AP). Ground controllers adjusted the course of Explorer-49 today as the radio-astronomy satellite streaked on what was called a "textbook flight" toward a Friday rendezvous with the moon.

A small midcourse motor firing increased the 20,000-mile-an-hour speed by about 8 mph and shifted the path ever so slightly.

The 442-pound payload is to be fired into lunar orbit Friday at 0700 GMT.

Orbiting 682 miles above the lunar surface, Explorer-49 is to make the most extensive study yet of radio signals emitted by stars, pulsars, quasars, nebulae and other distant celestial objects. The study should add to astronomers' knowledge of the universe.

S. Africa Hangs 3

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 11 (Reuters). Three Africans—two men and one woman—were hanged for murder today in Pretoria Jail, bringing the total of executions this year to 19.

U.S. Defense Contracts Rise in Indochina

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP). The total value of U.S. defense contracts for goods and services in Southeast Asia was \$3 million higher on April 1 than it was when the Vietnam cease-fire agreements were signed at the end of January, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., disclosed yesterday.

Rep. Aspin said the largest contractor for the region is Air America, an operation, he said, of the CIA, with contracts totaling \$415 million.

The time span of the contracts and when they were let by the Defense Department were not disclosed. Rep. Aspin said all his information came from computer readouts supplied by the Pentagon.

After Air America, oil companies led the list of 118 companies doing \$250.7-million worth of business in Southeast Asia. Twenty-eight of these contracts are for more than \$1 million each. The totals for Vietnam-only contracts show a drop of \$2 million, Rep. Aspin's report said, to a level of \$158 million 2 1/2 months after the cease-fire accords.

Contracts through the Agency for International Development, an arm of the State Department, were not included in the list.

The range of services runs from operation, fueling and servicing aircraft to construction, house-keeping and typewriter leasing.

Only two contracts, totaling \$914,000, were listed for Cambodia, where bombing by U.S. planes has been under strong congressional attack since the cease-fire agreements.

Ten contracts worth a total of \$12.8 million were listed for Laos-based operations, with 55 contracts totaling \$83.6 million listed under Thailand.

The largest contracts after Air America listed by Rep. Aspin were between the Pentagon and Esso International, \$34.3 million in three countries; Asiatic Petroleum, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell, \$27.8 million in three countries; Lear Siegler, Inc., \$27.8 million in Thailand and Vietnam for maintenance and repair of South Vietnamese aircraft, and ITT Federal Electric Corp., \$18.5 million in Vietnam for a huge computerized communications system, turned over to the South Vietnamese by the United States but still operated by ITT.

Several major electronics, computer-science and airline companies are listed, as well as the Vietnam-based Lifanew Co., with a \$4.3-million contract for barbed wire.

A division of the Columbia Broadcasting System has a \$200,000 contract to operate and maintain equipment for a system of relaying aerial-reconnaissance photographs from planes to the Pentagon, Rep. Aspin said. A CBS spokesman said CBS Laboratories has a contract for the operation of a facsimile transmission system. The network said, however, its contract provides "no grounds for the congressman's concern."

The Associated Press has an

CENTO Officials See Threat From Russia, Leftists

TEHRAN, June 11 (AP). The Central Treaty Organization's ministerial council session ended here today after deciding that leftist subversion and the 15-year Soviet-Iraq treaty are "a serious threat to the regional members."

Addressing a news conference, CENTO's Secretary-General Nasir Asrar and Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatibzadeh agreed that increasing subversion was causing a serious threat. They were referring to leftist guerrilla activities in Turkey, Iran and most recently in the western province of Pakistan, Baluchistan, where Soviet and Chinese arms and machine guns were said by a recent visitor to be sold "like toys."

CENTO is composed of Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain, with the United States an "observer" but fully active in the organization's anti-subversion and military committees.

In a reply to a question, Mr. Khatibzadeh said CENTO members reviewed and discussed Soviet military pacts with Iraq and India and admitted that they "discussed methods how to combat the threat" but refused to elaborate.

Swiss Quintuplets Gaining Strength

BASEL, June 11 (Reuters). Switzerland's first quintuplets, born on Wednesday, seem assured of surviving, doctors said in a communique here today.

Their mother, 32-year-old Bruna Steingrube, is also in satisfactory condition.

The quintuplets—Claudia, Marco, Daniela, Tanja and Dirk—are being fed on their mother's milk. Two are still breathing with the aid of oxygen equipment, but the state of their respiratory systems was improving, the communique said.

N.Y. Cemetery Strike

NEW YORK, June 11 (Reuters). Grave-diggers stopped work yesterday at all 47 cemeteries in the New York metropolitan area in a strike that is expected to halt 300 burials a day until a settlement is reached.

Tortured for Christ!



Milan Haimovici, a Lutheran pastor, spent eight years in Romanian jails passing through indescribable tortures. The Communists placed him barefoot on burning floors. He was savagely beaten in the groin and made to empty barrels filled with the human waste of thousands of prisoners with his own hands. However, his faith withstood all these trials. Even Communist officers as they spoke later about it, were filled with such respect that they took off their hats when speaking about this living saint. Thousands of Christian prisoners died in Romanian Communist jails. A complete account of their courageous faith and stand for the Lord is contained in the book TORTURED FOR CHRIST, by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, a bestseller in 25 languages.

Be interested in the plight of our persecuted brethren behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

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RENAULT

4-4 High-Court Vote Affirms Victory by Clean-Air Forces

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court handed environmentalists a major victory today as a 4-to-4 vote affirmed a lower-court decision barring the deterioration of air-quality standards throughout the nation.

A tie vote upholds a lower court decision but does not set a legal precedent, Justice Lewis F.

Powell Jr. did not participate in the vote.

The vote upheld a ruling last year of Judge John H. Pratt of U.S. District Court here. He held that the 1970 Clean Air Act prohibited any further pollution of air in areas where its quality is purer than required by federal standards. In effect, the Environmental Protection Agency, the

federal agency which approves state air-pollution plans, will be bound to turn down any plan which would increase the air-pollution in an area, even if the plan was within federal limits.

The EPA has established air-quality standards, setting limits on the permissible levels of pollutants under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970.

In November, the EPA was ready, although reluctantly, to issue regulations to comply with an Appeals Court decision which affirmed Judge Pratt's ruling. The action was prevented when the Supreme Court issued a stay which froze the situation while it was under consideration. Today's decision means the EPA must implement the Appeals Court decision with standards which would prevent "significant degradation" of clean air.

The suit was initiated by the

Sierra Club, the Metropolitan Washington Coalition for Clean Air, the New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air and Water, and Clean Air Council of San Diego County.

The issue was brought to the Supreme Court by the Nixon administration, which argued that air quality need not be maintained at a level above that required by federal standards. It argued that the ruling would hold back economic development in low-pollution areas by preventing the transfer of plants and other industries from urban to rural areas.

Not a Solution

The environmentalists, in their petitions to the court, argued that the federal government "has provided no evidence that spreading pollution across the country is the only solution for pollution in urban areas."

They contended that, if the air in regions surrounding urban areas is allowed to deteriorate, then the cities will find it virtually impossible to reduce their own pollution levels to meet federal standards.

In other actions today, the court:

- Held that the United States cannot be held accountable for the day-to-day operation of more than 800 state and local jails used to house federal prisoners.
- Overturned a lower-court decision and ordered a rehearing to decide whether the state of Wisconsin can deny liquor licenses to bars which feature nude dancing.
- Summarily ordered an Alabama company to pay \$63.80 to an employee—the difference between his regular salary and the amount he received for jury duty.

Strike Delays BOAC Services

LONDON, June 11 (Reuters).—Services of British Overseas Airways Corp. were delayed for about two hours today when baggage loaders walked out after one of them hurt his leg on an airplane's door.

The man suffered a bruised leg when the door swung open, and his colleagues immediately quit work—complaining that the company had refused to heed their requests about fast-acting doors on some of the jets.

The strike ended about 150 loads were walked out but returned after receiving assurances that engineers would check the faulty doors.

Welcome To Miami ...Almost

MIAMI, June 11 (AP).—A United Air Lines jet with 63 passengers landed in Miami last night and then the pilot discovered that he was at the wrong airport—eight miles from his destination. The passengers had to be taken by bus to Miami International Airport.

The pilot of Flight 475 from Cleveland had put the jet down by mistake at Opa Locka Airport, a former Naval Air Station now used mostly by the Coast Guard and light aircraft.

Officials said visibility was perfect and the landing at the wrong airport was beautiful.

The Federal Aviation Administration today grounded the airline's pilot and co-pilot, who face possible charges.

Between Defense Chiefs, Laird Says U.S.-Russia Talks at Sea Plan

By William Tachy

GAITHERSBURG, Md., June 11.—Former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that plans were being "pursued" for a meeting between U.S. and Soviet defense ministers on a ship in the Mediterranean.

"I hope within the next year that top officials of the United States and the Soviet Union will be able to share shipboard visits in the Mediterranean," Mr. Laird said. "We are ready."

Mr. Laird, who served as defense secretary during the first administration of President Nixon and who was recently appointed chief domestic counselor to the President, made his remarks during U.S. Sixth Fleet change-of-command ceremonies aboard the carrier John F. Kennedy anchored off this city, 80 miles north of Naples, that serves as the home port for the fleet.

Vice-Adm. Daniel J. Murphy relieved Vice-Adm. Gerald E.

Miller, who was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal for his service as commander.

"As secretary of defense," Mr. Laird said, "I completed detailed plans for an exchange of visits here in the Mediterranean Sea of the secretary of defense of the United States and the defense minister of the Soviet Union."

"I knew that such a ship-to-ship visit might not be feasible prior to my departure from the office of secretary but I wanted to make certain that plans were ready."

Unspecific on Topics

Mr. Laird was not specific about what topics could be covered. He said that any discussion of a mutual force reduction in the area would only be made after consulting with NATO allies.

He also said that the talks could include ways of averting "incidents at sea"—near-collisions between U.S. and Soviet vessels tracking each other.

Mr. Laird said that one should

not underestimate the simple "sociability" in such contacts.

"We can carry on a relationship with the Soviets without being an enemy," Mr. Laird said, "but it is very essential that we show the strength of our force."

Mr. Laird said the Nixon-Brezhnev talks include strategic arms and discussions about trade and commercial relations.

Los Angeles Times

Laird Arrives in Bonn

BONN, June 11.—Laird arrived in Bonn today to receive an award from West German defense ministers.

He is scheduled a morning evening with Minister Georg Leber Wednesday with Minister Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt played in monetary talks earlier that led to a joint Euro against the sinking of Lard has said that top priorities in his work will be restoring in the dollar.

While Seeking Détente With West

Russia Tightens Reins on Foreigners

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 11 (NYT).—The Soviet police, apparently acting under instructions from the Foreign Ministry, yesterday tightened controls on the movement of Americans in the Moscow area as Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, prepared to go to the United States next week.

The stricter curbs became evident when at least two Americans were ordered away from a beach frequented by Russians.

The incident on a fine, warm Sunday outside Moscow pointed up a pattern of persistent restrictions on Americans and other

Western residents in Moscow precisely at a time when the Kremlin is making an all-out effort to win U.S. economic aid.

A key objective of Mr. Brezhnev's visit is to encourage the American business community to provide large-scale assistance for the development of resources in Siberia and elsewhere.

Influx Feared

But the Soviet leaders evidently fear that the influx of foreigners such projects will require might expose Soviet citizens to broader contacts with people and ideas from which they have been carefully isolated.

This may explain the beach incident yesterday at Nikolina Gora.

Nikolina Gora is a charming community of summer homes on the meandering Moscow River, about 25 miles west of Moscow. The road divides at the village with each fork leading to a beach.

Years ago, the Soviet authorities set aside one beach for Russians. Such segregation is nothing unusual in the Soviet Union.

However, over the years the segregation at the beaches was not strictly enforced and many Russians used the foreigners' beach. And some foreigners found the Russian beach more attractive and went there without interference.

Americans arriving for a picnic yesterday found policemen sorting out the cars—the white license plates of foreigners to the left, the black plates of Soviet citizens to the right.

Restricted Lives

The incident, although not of momentous significance in itself, highlighted the restrictive conditions under which Western citizens live in Moscow.

Not only Western residents, but also citizens of Communist countries allied with the Soviet Union, are sequestered in special housing blocks guarded around the clock by the police, one of whose functions is to keep out unauthorized Soviet citizens.

In theory, foreign residents are free to travel within a radius of 25 miles from the center of Moscow without special permission. But large areas within this circle are closed, presumably because of the presence of defense-related activities.

The highways around Moscow that are open to foreigners are closely guarded by the police at major intersections to insure that cars do not stray from authorized routes.

Protest Curb Attacked

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—Spokesmen for a national organization dedicated to the cause of Soviet Jewry charged last week-end that the leaders of the principal Jewish organizations are seeking stringent limitations on anti-Soviet demonstrations during Mr. Brezhnev's forthcoming visit.

The restraint called for by the Jewish "establishment" during the Soviet leader's June 18-June 26 state visit is at the suggestion of the White House and of the government of Israel, the critics charged.

FAO Dire Fears World Food Shortage

ROME, June 11 (AP).—The director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization today warned that the world is facing a dire threat of a food shortage.

"It now seems clear that the lowest foreseeable wheat harvests in the 1973-74 season will not be covered from production," Adedeji A. Adeniji, director-general of the agency's 34-nation code.

"This means that we in the exporting countries are ready at their lowest level of production, and we have drawn down still further world stocks, whose population percent over the same about 20 years, will be with even less protection 1974-75 season."

Mr. Adeniji noted that supplies of mankind's food, rice, were about 10 percent short of forecast needs.

A "Critical" Summer

"If there were to be a deterioration in crop in North America or the there could well be a grain shortage," he declared period from now until September is a critical time which we shall live in an atmosphere of uncertainty, assuming certainly is not cut but by a sudden disaster."

The director-general that because of the weather, cyclical problems and other factors, "the world in the years or so may have through and with a sometimes violent fluctuation in agricultural supplies, as the increase in population by the increase in population."

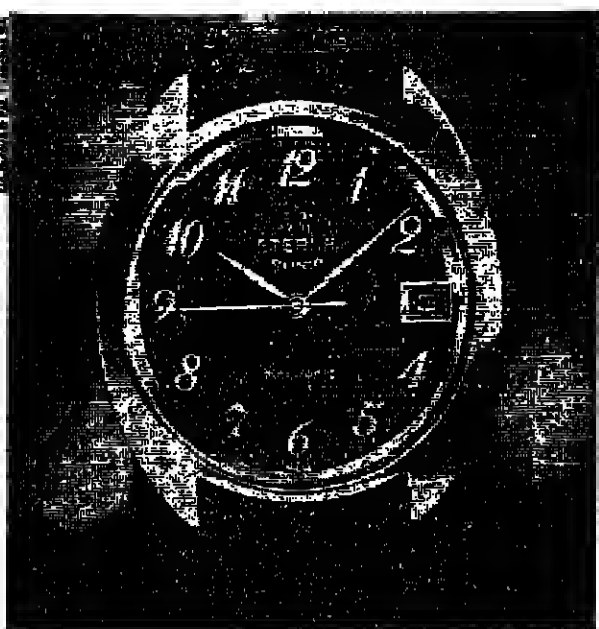
U.S. Army Crashes, Kill German Civilian

GIEBELSTADT, W. Germany, June 11 (AP).—An Army helicopter crashed today, killing a German civilian.

The helicopter, carrying a group of German civil military airship today four and injuring three, reported. The American pilot suffered minor injuries.

The crash occurred on control while making a pass over the airship, used jointly for Army and by a German glider. The helicopter pilot, a German, was watching at the runway.

A 17-year-old girl was several yards by the heli crashed into a civilian off the runway. Her recovered from the wreckage. The injured woman was in serious condition.



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Cabinet Ready to go Today Party Clears Left Regime

June 11 (Reuters).—Giulio Andreotti today of Italy's center coalition his next move be anticipated resignation movement.

tion that the govern-all coalition of Chris-rats and Social Demo-go was made last he end of a five-day the Christian Demo-y.

delegates endorsed a calling for a return to of coalition govern-which the main partners the Christian Demo-the Socialists. Their used from a fear of a of Fascism.

abinet Meeting

reotti's formal decision s likely to be made at eeting tomorrow, when resumes its sittings. ther simply inform the his resignation or call of confidence, which certainly lose.

reotti, himself a Chris-recti, has led the pres-on of Christian Demo- Democrats, Liberals ilicans—but no Social-year.

he party congress be-s of the main factions-ian Democratic party the need for a return er-left government like ruled for a decade be-andreotti came to power. w coalition would be of the Christian Demo-sial Democrats, Republi-d Socialists under the control of Amintore Fan-ran strongman of the Democrats, as party

andreotti's successor is likely to be another politician, Massimo Ru-Andreotti himself is to have a place in the erment, possibly as inister.

ministration was seen outset as an interim owing a quarrel between l Democrats and the ver the latter's links Communist party.

a some ways surprising Andreotti has lasted so His government was ly weak and, though it l in injecting some dyna-o the ailing economy, it less to stem the wave of y motivated violence, uly from the right, than a sweeping the country.

S. Stephens; Defied Byrd Segregation

ORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—Former Lt. Gov. A. Stephens, 72, who opposed "resistance" to desegregation because he feared it stroy Virginia's public fied Saturday.

ward Stakes Stephens, y used anything but his as an early opponent egregation to eliminate hools to avoid integra-e theory of massive re-wep Virginia after the ison by the Supreme inst segregation in the

y as 1955 he said it "unthinkable" to con-ishing public education egregation.

osition led to a split rganization of the late y F. Byrd, which had the state's politics for

liam J. Moore

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 11.—William J. Moore, who ational attention when ted his 100th birthday t in a hospital recover-urries suffered during game, died here on

er professional tennis educator, and the son. Mr. Moore was born lphia in 1872. He was of 11 children, nine were graduated from with either masters ees in education.

se W. Nammack

N CITY, Long Island, (NYT).—Jerome W. 73, vice-chairman of of governors of the Stock Exchange from 360 and a member of from 1953 to 1959, died ne here Saturday, ep- a heart attack. At Mr. Nammack was Sprague & Nammack.

Liner Reaches First Since '48

REK, June 11 (Reuters).—A Soviet liner to sail York Harbor in 25 years lay to a chorus of ships' water jet salute from and a band playing the music.

00-ton Mikhail Lermoa- vessel in the Soviet fleet, was surrounded d of welcoming small t slid past the Statue. It can carry 700 pas-The last time a Russian ship was seen here was The ship is resuming vice between the Unit-and the Soviet Union.



ITALIAN LEADERS—Premier Giulio Andreotti (left) with Senate President Amintore Fanfani (center) and the Christian Democratic party secretary, Arnaldo Forlani, in Rome on Sunday during the last day of the Christian Democratic party congress.

Affluent Society in Wake of Industrialization

Japanese Reaping Rewards of Hard Work

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 11 (NYT).—For most of the 104 million Japanese, the affluent society has arrived. They have begun to share in the rewards of the economy after years of hard work in which the emphasis was on industrial progress.

Kasuga Suzuki is a vivacious 20-year-old who graduated from a commercial high school two years ago and went to work for a dental-supply manufacturer as a personnel clerk at \$147 a month. A year later, she got a raise to \$180, and last December, she took a five-day vacation in Hawaii that cost her \$830—every yen of which she paid from savings.

Tadashi Mizuta is a 37-year-old middle-management section chief in a large industrial company whose base salary is \$663 a month. Mr. Mizuta owns a car, a color television set, a stereo system, a washing machine, \$7,500 worth of stock and memberships in two golf clubs that cost him \$7,500.

Yasuo Nakamura, 44, is the deputy general manager of a department in a major steel company at a base salary of \$943 a month. He recently spent \$1,886 on audio equipment, joined a golf club at a cost of \$3,200 and has nearly finished paying for a \$12,400 plot of land on which he expects to build a \$38,000 house in about five years.

Unbalanced Economy

The Japanese still suffer from the ills of an unbalanced economy, the major shortcomings including pollution, inflation and inadequate housing. But everyone in Japan owns, or can afford, a television, and color TVs are rapidly replacing black and white sets. More than 90 percent of the 30 million households have a refrigerator and a washing machine. Between 1967 and 1971, automobile ownership went from less than 10 percent to more than 25 percent. Last year, 1.3 million Japanese took business or pleasure trips abroad, four times more than the number only four years ago.

How do the Japanese do it?

Wages have been going up 15 to 20 percent a year. The

6 Iranian Guerrillas Sentenced to Death

TEHRAN, June 11 (AP).—An army court last night sentenced six Marxist-Leninist urban guerrillas to death by shooting and imposed a 10-year term of solitary confinement on a seventh guerrilla, a woman. The seven were convicted of plotting the overthrow of the government.

Five other guerrillas, including a woman, were found guilty of the attempted kidnapping of former U.S. Ambassador to Iran Douglas MacArthur 2d and his wife and of damaging the ambassador's car. They were sentenced to two years in prison.

2,000 Killings Since War Bangladesh, Born in Violence, Is Beset by Unrest, Terrorism

By Bernard Weinraub

DACCA, June 11 (NYT).—Political murders, communal unrest and armed terrorism are afflicting Bangladesh, a nation born in violence 16 months ago.

More than 2,000 killings, many of them politically motivated, are said to have occurred since the war. At the same time, militant labor and youth wings of the ruling Awami League have begun a "purification drive" against "corrupt and pro-Pakistan" elements.

Opposition parties claim that the drive is aimed solely at crushing anti-government forces. The opposition itself has taken a radical, anti-Indian shape and claims that the nation is in convulsive mood, fueled by discontent and economic distress.

"There are a large number of weapons loose as a result of the war of liberation," said Shamsuddin Ahmad, a senior official at the Ministry of Home Affairs. "Some of these weapons are now in the hands of criminals, political radicals."

Grandpa Figure

Two key radical figures have emerged so far to oppose the ruling Awami League. One is 51-year-old Maulana Bhashani—called Grandpa by his followers—who furiously attacks India as "our greatest enemy" and who clearly represents a mood of anti-Hindutva that simmers in this Moslem nation. A recent one-day general strike, called by Mr. Bhashani to protest inflation as well as government corruption, virtually closed down all shops, offices and factories.

Another, and possibly more threatening anti-government figure, is Maj. Mohammad Abdul Jalil, a 32-year-old former guerrilla commander who broke away from the Awami League and helped organize the National Socialist party. The Marxist-Leninist opposition party, which has hired dissident army officers, unemployed youths and students, is also bitterly anti-Indian.

Tania wants to make Bangladesh a market and we face military, political and economic infiltration by them," Maj. Jalil said in English in an interview in his guarded party office near the center of Dhacca. "We are a revolutionary party. We don't believe in democracy. We believe in the total economic emancipation of the oppressed classes."

Maj. Jalil, a bearded, long-haired figure, tightened a fist and whispered: "Our people are not being fed. There are children naked in the streets. There are no jobs, no petrol, no oil. Cor-

Protest Campaign Starts in Britain To Withdraw Troops From Ulster

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—Some British citizens have launched a campaign to remove British troops from Northern Ireland.

The first protest, a feeble effort as demonstrations go, involved a cluster of people who gathered during the weekend at the House of Commons and turned in a petition with 120 signatures.

But it was only the beginning, they said.

The petitioners, who call themselves The British Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Group, plan a series of demonstrations outside recruiting centers urging young men not to join Britain's all-volunteer army. And leaflets will be distributed urging soldiers not to accept assignments in Northern Ireland.

A separate but similar campaign has been mounted by Peggy Chaston, the mother of a young British soldier in Northern Ireland. She hopes to collect 20,000 signatures on a petition.

The British Army now has about 17,500 men in Northern Ireland.

Some politicians in the ruling Conservative party and the Labor opposition have long worried about the possibility of widespread discontent over the British role in the Northern Ireland violence. They have been concerned that public opinion would tire of the continued bloodshed and demand that the army pull out.

Each major political party are still committed to keeping troops in Northern Ireland to maintain law and order in the province. Both oppose any step that would give in to Irish terrorists. But their commitments have yet to be tested against any public campaign for withdrawal.

Carrero Appoints New Cabinet In Spain; Shift to Right Seen

MADRID, June 11 (Reuters).—Cabinet changes, including replacement of the foreign minister, were announced today by the regime of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, who took over Saturday as the government's president—a post equivalent to premier.

The changes bring new faces into the government and shift its political balance slightly to the right.

Adm. Carrero Blanco, 70, who was promoted by Generalissimo Francisco Franco after long service as his vice-president of the government, will swear in the new cabinet soon, a spokesman said. The previous cabinet resigned when he took over. It had been in office since October, 1969.

The new regime's 20 ministers include 11 new ministers, seven who retain the posts they held in the old cabinet and two whose portfolios are changed.

Gregorio Lopez Bravo is succeeded as foreign minister by Laureano Lopez Roda, 52, who had been planning minister.

Tomas Garicano Goni's post as interior minister goes to Carlos Arias Navarro, 64, the mayor of Madrid. The job involves direc-

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A Promising Aid Proposal

The lengthy travails of American foreign aid have made clear to its supporters the need to make aid at once more effective for its recipients and more attractive to its donors. Pessimists have doubted that these twin goals could either be served adequately, or even combined at all. A bipartisan majority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, however, has now produced a well considered and promising proposal meant to do both. Introduced by Rep. Clement Zsiblocki, D., Wis., the proposal is intended to strengthen and enlarge the overall economic aid program and to do so in a way calculated to enhance the prospects of the program's passage in Congress. The first without the second is, of course, useless.

So, to satisfy those who have rightfully demanded that aid do more to improve the quality of the lives of the poor, the new proposal would take the same \$1 billion which the administration asks for economic assistance and seek to focus the money more sharply on "human oriented" needs in population control, agriculture, health and the like. Not every development economist agrees that the poorest of the poor can thus be helped but the approach unquestionably has considerable moral and political merit. Big capital-eating projects such as dams would be left to an even greater extent than they already are, to the international development agencies.

Then, to satisfy those whose main interest in aid is that it expand American exports, an "export development credit fund" would be established to subsidize another \$1 billion a year in easy-term exports to the lowest-income countries. The interest subsidies, costing \$40 million, would be funded from repayments of earlier aid loans; repayments now run at \$400 million. By focusing aid on "people not projects," and by hitching to the aid wagon those Americans desiring to help their own economy as well as Americans desiring to help the world's poor, the House sponsors hope to surmount the political obstacles to aid which have grown so high in recent years. To convey the relationship of interdependence which the new proposal reflects and advances, the name of the administering agency would be changed from "Agency for International Development" to "Mutual Development and Cooperation Agency."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

It is satisfying to report that, in his department's first formal response, Secretary of State William Rogers welcomed the House committee's "thoughtful and positive approach" and noted correctly that aid had itself been moving along similar lines. Mr. Rogers also pronounced himself "especially pleased at the committee's reaffirmation of the central role of the Department of State in overall guidance of U.S. development policies." Whether the other elements of the government, particularly the White House, will be equally pleased remains to be seen. On that question of bureaucratic politics, a good part of the fate of the House initiative probably hangs. To imagine that any program so multidimensional and so worn and frayed as aid can be considered only on its merits is, alas, fantasy.

Nor can the question of congressional politics be ignored. Not every committee of the Congress will rejoice to see the House Foreign Affairs Committee setting up and overseeing a program in what would be for it the new field of direct export promotion. (Foreign aid has always had a heavy aspect of indirect export promotion.) On these grounds, the sooner that foreign affairs chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., eschews from his current posture of benign aloofness, as one observer calls it, to active sponsorship, the better.

The other big question which will shape the fate of the new economic aid proposal is its political relationship to the equally controversial question of military aid. The administration put the two together in a single package. Predictably, the Senate split off the military items—these include general security assistance and grant military aid for Cambodia, Indochina reconstruction funds are also in the administration bill. In welcoming the House economic aid proposal, it was plainly one of Mr. Rogers's purposes to cultivate support for the other items in that bill. Some supporters of the House proposal favor the other items, some don't. A difficult and protracted negotiation is no doubt in store. Whenever and however it ends, we would hope that both Congress and the administration would keep high in mind the prospect for responsible engagement in the world, which the House aid initiative holds out.

Phantoms in the Persian Gulf

The tenet of the Nixon doctrine calling for the United States to help provide its friends with the means of their own defense is being applied with a vengeance in the Persian Gulf. There Saudi Arabia, perhaps also Kuwait, will start buying Phantom jets. This particular airplane is noted for its high performance. As well, its possession by Israel alone so far in the Mideast (Iran excepted), has made it the bestowal of conspicuous symbol of American political favor. Given the Arab disadvantage in pilots, it will be years, if ever, before the Saudis (or any other Arabs), can put the plane to anything like the effective use to which the Israelis put theirs. In this sense, the prospective sales can have no real foreseeable impact on that condition of Israeli military superiority which Israelis customarily call the Mideast "balance" of power.

The mere suggestion that Phantoms will go to Arab hands in the Gulf, however, creates a new political fact with momentum and implications of its own. Ever ready to convert their jitters to bargaining advantage, the Israelis are trying to persuade Washington to limit the numbers of Phantoms sold, to stretch out deliveries and to harden the "guarantees" that the planes will not be deployed against Israel. The Israelis are also using the suggestion as an additional argument for buying more Phantoms themselves and for holding onto more occupied territory, and for a longer time, than might otherwise be the case. Whether Egypt, hoping that Arab Phantoms will intimidate Israel, will further harden its negotiating stance is difficult to say. The point is, regardless of intent, an American deal made in one Mideast context rarely falls to have repercussions in another.

The extent to which such Arab-Israeli complications were anticipated in Washington is unclear. For the administration has yet to provide a coherent statement to the public or Congress of why it took the major

decision to put the Phantom into the Gulf. Apparently the Saudis, perhaps also the Kuwaitis, wanted these planes for their own considerations of defense and prestige and for the display of coziness with Washington which purchase of Phantoms conveys. The United States, evidently thought that selling the plane would firm up its position in a major oil region at a time when American dependence on that oil is increasing; the deal also contributes to an impression of overall Arab-Israeli "evenhandedness." Presumably American arms manufacturers, facing reduced post-Vietnam orders at home, were eager to get new business, which otherwise would probably have gone to the French—for similar reasons, by the way, the administration is now eager to lift congressional restrictions on American arms sales to Latin America. Furthermore, the Phantoms are part of a larger Gulf arms package worth perhaps \$4 billion on the American balance of trade.

Hearings have been held in both houses of Congress since word of the arms package, including the Phantoms, became known. Neither chamber seems to have gotten much into the difficult question of whether the new sales might involve the United States in feeding local tensions in the Gulf. Yet Iran, whose Phantom supplies are being replenished, is a rival of the Gulf Arabs, who are far from being united among themselves. If the United States has ever conducted an arms transaction it did not try to justify in terms of a supposed enhancement of "stability," it is not on record. But using the word does not make it so. The proof of the "stability" in these transactions—as distinct from the profitability to this country in commercial or monetary terms—must be looked for in the contribution they make to the reduction of tension and the promotion of reconciliation in the Mideast.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 12, 1898
NEW YORK—A dispatch just received from the Herald's dispatch boat, at Mole St. Nicholas, says that American Marines, 850 of them, loaded on the eastern side of Guantanamo Bay yesterday afternoon, under the cover of the guns of the Oregon and the Marblehead. The Marines rushed to the heights nearby, throwing up fortifications and making a fine healthy site for a camp. The landing occupied an hour. The Marines were in fine spirits and cheered lustily when the Stars and Stripes was raised over the encampment.

Fifty Years Ago

June 12, 1923
NEW YORK—Although there are conflicting reports as to whether wine was served to the crew of the French liner France after midnight on Sunday, and in compliance with the regulations under which the crew signed on at Havre, officials of the line take the position that the regular ration of wine was not served and that the vessel complied with the new American prohibition laws. The only change yet made in previous regulations is that vessels entering the harbor here have to transfer their supplies from the regular locked bar to a storeroom in the hold.



In the Name of Security

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—To prevent a crippling strike during the Korean war, President Truman seized the country's steel mills. There was no law authorizing the seizure. But when the steel companies sued to get their plants back, government lawyers said the President had inherent power under the Constitution to prevent such a national "catastrophe."

Then the trial judge, David A. Pine, put a question to the government counsel, Holmes Baldridge: "If the President directed the seizure of the steel mills, right now, and have you executed in the morning, you say there is no power by which the court may intervene?"

Baldridge had some difficulty with that question, and the judge gave him overnight to think it over. The next day Judge Pine changed to what he termed an easier question: If the President ordered Baldridge's home seized, would the courts be powerless because the President had declared an emergency?

"I do not believe any President would exercise such an unusual power," Baldridge said, "unless in his opinion there was a grave and extreme national emergency existing."

"Is that your conception of our government?" Pine asked. "Is it not your conception that it is a government whose powers are derived solely from the Constitution?"

Presidential Power

The question drove Baldridge to say that the Constitution gave only limited, specified powers to Congress and the courts—but gave the President "all of the executive power." Pine observed dryly, "I see." Soon thereafter he rejected Baldridge's argument and ordered the steel mills returned to their owners.

The danger that Pine so shrewdly exposed by his questions—the danger of a President governing by decree in the name of national security—is with us now

in much more alarming form. President Truman's seizure order was a public act, subject to political debate and judicial testing. President Nixon used his vision of national security to cover secret orders that have been brought to light only by lucky accident.

On July 15, 1970, the White House prepared a top secret Memorandum of Decisions on the New Program of "Domestic Intelligence."

The New York Times published the memorandum last week. It will go down as one of the most chilling documents in American history.

Nixon-directed intelligence operatives to intensify wiretapping and hugging of Americans deemed threats to "the internal security."

The President did all that despite direct advice that some of the steps he ordered were clearly illegal. Quite apart from what the present inquiries may show about his involvement in the Watergate crimes, those directives should disqualify him from office.

But that point of the 1970 memorandum is broader than Richard Nixon. It shows how vulnerable we are to the doctrine that those in power may violate the law in the name of what they consider "national security."

Even a man then so highly regarded as Richard Helms of the CIA apparently supported the 1970 program. Only J. Edgar Hoover's dogged opposition forced Nixon to drop it.

Truths Needed

One of the errors things about the United States is that, again and again, we ask our judges to tell us the obvious—to tell us, for example, that the Constitution does not give Presidents power without limit. But then, as a great judge said, we need education in the obvious.

A STEELE HOOPER.

London.

Housecleaning

Congratulations for your vigilance on the Watergate case. This long overdue housecleaning, however, seems to exasperate those who dislike seeing crow and those complacent ladies who prefer soap operas on TV to the exposure and hopefully eradication of the government cancer. Would they prefer that the patient died?

JEANNE BURROUS.

Garche, France.

1930s Recalled

The story of Watergate seems familiar. Does anyone remember the 1930s? There was a man whose secret police were busy playing dirty tricks on people. This man was operating by means of huge sums of money, contributed secretly. And what was his pretext for taking over the Reichstag? That's right, national security.

B.F. YURDON.

Holbak, Denmark.

Bernard Levin

From London:

Everybody... loves a good scandal; but few people are easy in their minds at the way in which these two newspapers have gone about their work in this case.

LONDON—The newspapers are back in the news again, and this time it may take them some considerable effort to get out of it. The two sleazebags of our Sunday sheets have become involved in the ministers-and-call-girls scandal, in a manner which reflects no credit on them, and a parliamentary and public furor is beginning to build up against them.

The News of the World, a paper which built a mammoth circulation on its court reports of sex cases ("And what did he do then?") "He disarranged my underclothing," finally admitted, after the evidence against it had become irresistible, that it had arranged for the compromising photographs of Lord Lambton in the brothel to be taken—that is, it was not only in on the plot to photograph him in flagrante; it actually sent its own photographer along to take the pictures. The Sunday People, for its part, bought from the prostitute and her husband the photographs and tape recordings they had themselves taken, independently of the News of the World.

Lambton Set Up

Rumors that the News of the World had "set up" Lord Lambton, and thus brought about his ruin, had begun circulating very soon after the story broke. When the paper was finally finished out (Winston Churchill Jr., together with some of the other newspapers—the old rule that says "dog don't eat dog" was abandoned on this occasion—led the campaign to force the truth from the paper's editor and proprietor), it defended itself nervously and implausibly.

Everything it had done it had done for the public good; it had intended to publish the pictures, but was only taking them as corroborative evidence for any story it might have printed accusing Lord Lambton; it only took them because the brothel keepers' own pictures were inadequate for this purpose; the whole business was a matter of public interest and significance, and the paper had acted in the highest traditions of journalism.

The excuses offered by the Sunday People for its breach of the British press code rule against buying stories of this kind from people of this kind were much the same.

As Sen. Dirksen used to say: "Ho ho ho, and likewise ha ha ha." The two newspapers have the right to be presumed innocent until found guilty (the Press Council is investigating their conduct), but even if we accept at face value their claims to have been acting entirely from pure and high-minded motives (and it must be said that both of these particular

papers would, judging past records, have some in recognizing a pure minded motive if they, in the street, they say the standing of the British, and caused demands for retribution may and may not be high time we had of privacy law, anyway will certainly give a campaign for one.)

Everybody (well, a lot loves a good scandal; few people are easily in their minds at the way in which these two newspapers about their work in this

This British newspaper has long had a strange valiant relationship with it is a kind of cross between a dictation and hostility, a live scandal—over its other sins the press has only served to ruin attitudes.

This may be different guess that there is perhaps a widespread feeling though it was perhaps that the two ministers have been calling on had to resign their office nevertheless there is no right to tastes, and even a right to his own. An average reader lapped up details, he would have been enjoying it so much, a bit at the papers for so widely and cruelly in public men whose sin all, only that they have as private men feel en

Add to this feeling a suspicion that the side will not have existed a had not been for the which the newspapers of them) had arranged, and we may yet see backslash against the papers chiefly responsible

Of course, such a would be welcomed, an encouraged, by those to lose, or feel they do revelations about the which is to say, the d There is no reason to that much puritanical would rub off on the five party in general; is no point in taking and if the press can be the the while the ment thips into the much the better.

The reports of the charged with looking security aspects of the a of the Press Council will investigate the actions of the News of the W the Sunday People, awaited with interest, story of which we have not yet heard the last.

But Laird's supple his great weakness, and changes a great constancy is his guide. He can be for a Rocky day and a Goldwater Nor is he meticulous arguments he uses to case. The day, he a defense program for regularly told horror weapons the Russians even begun to test.

Mr. Laird, in other not a man of high crystalline in his mind cannot hold faith with more than good words cannot arrest the end the Nixon administration the President himself that he is substantially of the monstrous in which came flooding in Watergate.

Melvin Laird's Limitations

By Joseph Kraft

trols the post of spokesman—which is very doubtful.

Apart from being undoubted No. 1 in the White House, Mr. Laird has many other assets. He has wide access to leaders in business, the professions, politics and even the academic world across the country. He can be Mr. Wonderful in restaffing an administration which counts, as one of its signal weaknesses, an absence of talent in high places—an administration which is top-light.

With the Congress in particular, Laird has the special standing of a master of the Republicans in the House and he can be counted on to scotch quickly any pressure building up for impeachment.

He is also particularly good at dividing Senate Democrats. Henry Jackson of Washington, for example, could broaden the appeal of his inept campaign for President by taking a lead in pursuing Watergate. But like many other old war Democrats, Sen. Jackson turned to putty when Laird, as secretary of defense, drummed out martial music. Jackson and his friends will probably once more fall into the Laird pocket, thus violating the Democratic unity on Watergate.

Like most men so widely controlled, Laird does not mind to be clogged by He is not partial to theories of free-markets which, as applied by Secretary George H. Bush, the C Economic Advisers, is tributed so much to ration. With Laird at the House, congressional and pressure for tighter or bound to receive more consideration.

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NISH OMELETTE—A dozen cooks in Basauri, near San Sebastian, made one of the biggest ever cooked in Spain last week: 1,600 pounds of potato, eggs, onions, olive oil. It was cut into hundreds of portions and distributed to the crowds.

Anti-Crime Heroes or Anti-Black Thugs?

ite Police Unit Is Top Detroit Vote Issue

William K. Stevens

DETROIT (AP)—As Detroit's mayoral campaign heads the Sept. 11 primary, a central question has come to be public discussion in the city's fifth largest

he police, in their zeal to protect their own climate through the tactics they

in questions are being in New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and many cities as police officers are of being too quick on the too prone to invade homes and too ready to innocent citizens. Most the accusations have racial

nowhere, perhaps, has the police conduct in an era crime come to be so focused as in Detroit.

Undercover Unit

the discussion centers on the unit of plainclothes, oner policemen who patrol streets to prevent crime, times posing as drunks or as bait for would-be

unit is known as STRESS, acronym for "Stop The Rob-Enjoy Safe Streets." Its see STRESS officers as troops of the war in the a corps of urban heroes re catching more criminals ringing law and order to phat frontier.

critics—blacks, in particular STRESS as a gang of ers and thugs who operate the ends of the law, shoot, harass, intimidate innocent citizens. Often ay, it is a case of white en against black citizens.

g blacks, who constitute ent of Detroit's population, PRESS issue appears to advanced political opinion b an extent that those r for mayor have no choice

but to grapple with it as the No. 1 civic question.

Foremost among these at the moment are state Sen. Coleman Young, a black who is viewed as a strong candidate; Police Commissioner John F. Nichols, the "father" of STRESS, who is widely expected to run for mayor on a law-and-order platform reminiscent of that of Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, and Mel Ravitz, president of the city's Common Council, a moderate who has been trying to occupy the middle ground. The incumbent mayor, Roman Gribbs, has said he will not run for re-election.

Commissioner Nichols insists that STRESS, along with several measures instituted under his regime, has helped reduce street crime significantly.

Sen. Young, on the other hand, has promised to abolish STRESS and fire Commissioner Nichols if he is elected.

Mr. Ravitz favors STRESS, but says he is "not in favor of kicking in doors" and would try to "insure that STRESS performance was purely professional, more carefully monitored."

When STRESS began in January, 1971, it was accepted by a majority of both blacks and whites. If there is a single, overriding local concern that unites Detroiters, it is crime and crime control. It is as true now as it was in 1971, according to a public opinion survey conducted for New Detroit, Inc. Detroit's branch of the Urban Coalition, that was made public last week.

Barnard Drops Political Plans

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, June 11 (AP)—Dr. Christian Barnard, heart transplant pioneer, plans to forget about a career in politics.

The surgeon today confirmed remarks attributed to him at a weekend dinner that he was "so dejected by politics" that he had decided to concentrate on medicine. He did not explain his disillusionment.

Dr. Barnard and his brother, Dr. Marius Barnard, were reported several months ago to be willing to run for parliament as candidates of the opposition United Party.

Dr. Barnard said he expected to push ahead with transplants.

According to the survey, 72 percent of all Detroit citizens consider the matter to be the most important problem facing the city.

There is evidence that STRESS has made some inroads. According to figures supplied by the police, there was a 14-percent reduction in reported robberies in Detroit in 1972, as compared with 1971. And for the first three months of 1973, reported robberies were said to be running 35 percent behind the same period for 1971.

Critics of STRESS attribute the reduction to other factors, such as expanded drug-treatment facilities and the increasing reluctance of people to walk the streets, thereby cutting down the opportunities for robbery.

That, the police respond, is sheer supposition.

Fear of STRESS

Informal evidence from the street indicates that fear of STRESS has had a marked deterrent effect on some sidewalk crime in black neighborhoods. But the opponents of STRESS say that this means, primarily, that white people can now enter black neighborhoods safely, inasmuch as most STRESS decoys are white. Black residents, the critics assert, are as much a prey for criminals as ever and they are now as afraid of the police as they are of the criminals.

All but one of the approximately 15 persons killed by STRESS officers were black. Some, it was later charged, were innocent citizens provoked into confrontations and then shot.

The opinion survey made public by New Detroit magazine last week showed that whereas 54 percent of Detroit blacks approved of STRESS in early 1972, 56 percent now disapprove of it. More than 78 percent of the white residents were found to approve of STRESS currently.

Surgery in Iceland For British Sailor

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, June 11 (Reuters)—The Icelandic government allowed a British sailor with acute appendicitis to be brought ashore from a Royal Navy frigate today for a hospital operation.

He was 18-year-old Trevor Carpenter from the frigate Jaguar, which is protecting British trawlers fishing inside Iceland's unilaterally declared 50-mile fishing limit. Doctors in the town of Akureyri, 300 miles northeast of here, were performing the operation.

Dream of Family House Going Up in Puff of U.S. Inflation

By Bill Kovach

Ownership Costs Nearly Double in 20 Years

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—In nearly all areas of the nation, rising home costs are slowly putting the dream of a family house out of the reach of many young families.

Nationwide, such costs have apparently been unaffected by numerous administration efforts to control inflation. They have nearly doubled during the 20 years between 1952 and 1972, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and have outdistanced rising costs in every major area of consumer interest except the cost of services.

During that period, the bureau reported, food costs went up 61.3 percent, consumer durables went up 37.5 percent and the entire Consumer Price Index was up 78.5 percent. The cost of home ownership (which includes purchase price, mortgage interest, maintenance and property taxes) was up 91.7 percent, led only by a 145.5 percent increase in the cost of services.

The national housing market, feeling the combined pressures of inflated material costs, scarce and tightly controlled land, an explosive expansion in the number of homebuyers, and a lack of national planning, is becoming a critical problem in some areas.

Measure of Inflation
The bureau's figures on costs adjust for quality change, and if the average house is bigger now, the entire increase in cost would not be reflected in the bureau's figures—only that portion which was represented by pure inflation. Since much of the housing stock is made up of the same

houses sold in 1952, there was no quality adjustment in those cases, and increases on those houses represent pure inflation.

In the area surrounding the nation's capital, the housing market is in a spectacular upward spiral that housing experts say has no relation to value or anything else tangible. It has generated a bidding system that must be experienced to be believed and new absurdities in price inflation are produced daily.

A young man bought a home in the District of Columbia in October for \$67,500. Six weeks later, the company for which he worked having suddenly gone out of business, he sold the house for \$75,000. Another man, who bought a house for \$35,000 in 1965, is seriously considering selling it because he can realize enough profit to finance the college education of his three children.

Reports from around the country parallel the Washington stories.

Miami—the area reports the sharpest annual increase in sales prices of new houses—24.4 percent—and the highest increase in the sales prices of one-family homes, which had increased from \$15,400 in June, 1968, to \$42,100 in January, 1973. A Chicago executive moved to southwest Miami early this year and found a house for \$45,500, but too late in the day to make a deposit. By the next morning, the price had gone up to \$65,000.

Chicago—Homes that sold in 1961 for \$21,500, including land,

were bringing \$41,000 last year and escalated to \$43,000 this year. Raleigh, N.C.—The cost of a three-bedroom house has risen \$5,000 on an average each year for the last two years.

Los Angeles—In the last six months, the average cost of houses has increased between \$4,000 and \$4,500.

New York—Levittown, the post-war housing project that introduced a page of new housing terms into the vocabulary and offered low-cost housing to thousands, reports the \$6,900 cost of a 1941 house is now up as high as \$40,000—nearly a sixfold increase in price and three times the national rate of inflation in the cost of housing in the last two decades.

Supply Pressure
A major reason for the inflated prices is the pressure on the supply. Although the home-building industry has just gone through two record-breaking years, with over two million new housing starts in each of those years, the supply is not filling the demand. The National Association of Home Builders reports that in the decade of 1960-70, the total

inventory of houses increased by 10.3 million, although 6.2 million units were lost to bulldozers, fire and neglect.

During the same period, the children born in the early post-war years entered the market, and although household formations were up 7 percent, the for-sale inventory dropped. The most recent estimate by the National Association of Home Builders is that only 1 percent of the existing housing stock is vacant and available for sale. Competition for these few open houses is growing fierce in some areas.

At the same time, rising interest rates (up to the 8 percent level, where it has been halted in Maryland by usury laws) are choking off money. Savings and loan companies, which finance nearly half of all housing sold, are beginning to look to other areas in which to invest their money. According to mortgage experts, each 1 percent increase in mortgage interest rates removes as many as 2.4 million families from the potential home-buying group.

According to Michael Sumichrath, chief economist of the National Association of Home Builders, land is the most important factor in the situation.

"In the last 25 years, land, as a portion of sales prices of single-family homes, has changed dramatically. It was 11.6 percent in 1948 and it is over 28 percent now. Much of this is because of environmental pressures, increasing not only the cost of land but the cost of land development. It is

a significant cost," he said, "and I don't know that we yet have any idea what the cost of the environmental movement is going to be to us as a society."

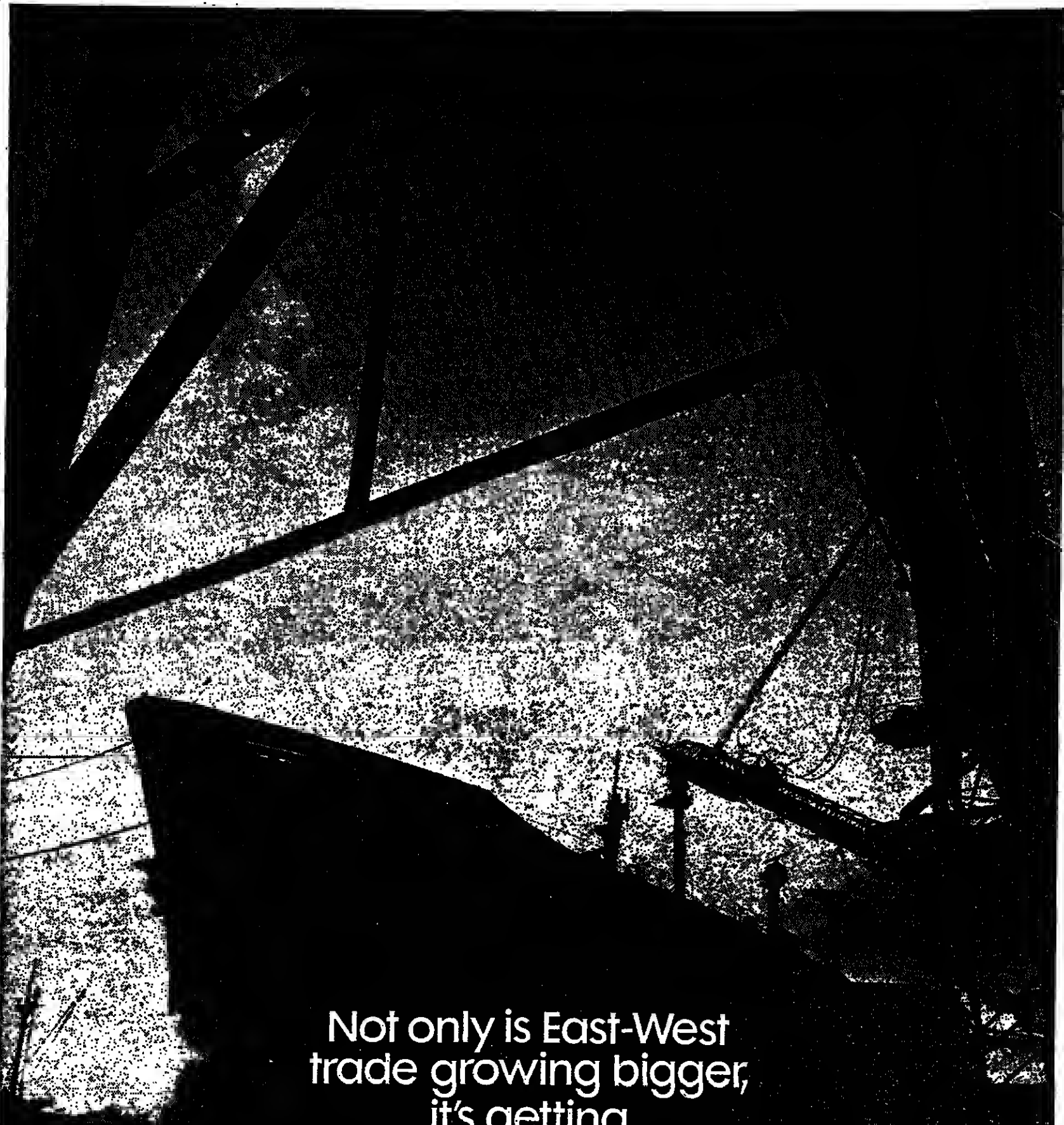
Some of the pressure to preserve open land and limit growth comes as a result of what sociologists have come to call the "drawbridge" principle.

Literally applied, it is those who have acquired that home in the suburbs and are saying to the rest of society: "You can't come in, I've got mine." In many cases, the concept is a thinly veiled effort to keep other races out of homogeneous neighborhoods.

Material Costs
Material costs are another factor contributing to the high cost of housing. The Home Builders' Association reported recently that material costs had remained stable for the two decades preceding 1968, when an upward trend started. Fed by increased exports to Japan and other foreign countries, the cost of lumber has skyrocketed in the last year.

In Houston, Chicago and Pittsburgh, for example, builders complained that the cost of lumber had increased 30 percent over the last year. Similar but important increases were reported in the cost of wallboard, plumbing supplies and other basic materials.

Finally, builders report the pressure of wages. Construction workers have consistently earned wages above those paid other workers in manufacturing jobs. By 1972, labor's share in the cost of a new single-family home had slipped to about 33 percent.



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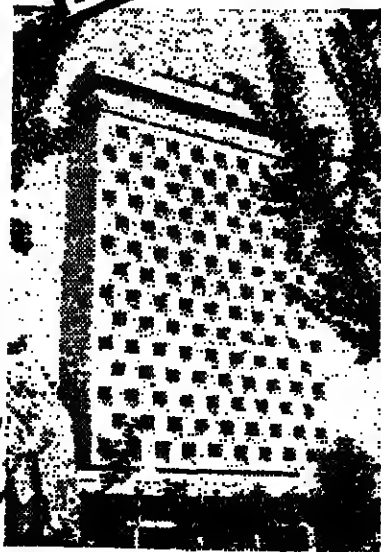
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old Be Boost of Dollars

June 11 (AP)—One of the dollar-weakness on the New York stock market, ap-
proaching a record low, is the
desire of investors to buy U.S.
stocks.

Williamson Tobacco, the largest U.S. stock, which was up 1 1/2 percent on Monday, was a leader in the rally.

Brokers noted that the weaker performance of the dollar was a factor in the rally.

The stock market surged forward last week on expectations that the President would soon announce a new anti-inflation program.

The weaker tone of the market was reflected in the performance of the Dow Jones industrial average, which dropped 4.89 to close at 915.11, its low for the session.

Declines and advances were almost evenly divided with 708 issues down and 700 stocks up. The NYSE index, which included all the common stocks traded, fell 0.16 to 56.13.

Turnover totaled a sluggish 9.94 million shares, down substantially from 14.05 million shares on Friday. Today's volume was the smallest since Oct. 2, 1972, when 7.94 million shares changed hands.

In commenting on the volume decrease today, one broker said that "many investors are staying on the sidelines until the President announces measures he will take to stop inflation."

Gimbel Stars
Gimbel Brothers, the day's most active stock, spurred 1 1/4 to 32 5/8 after a delayed opening. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co. has made a tender offer for all outstanding shares of Gimbel at \$23 a share.

On the other hand, International Telephone fell 1 1/4 to 31 1/8. The Justice Department last Friday asked special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox to take on two more investigations, both relating to ITT.

Zapata dropped 1 1/2 to 24. It said it signed a letter of intent with P&O Steam Navigation for sale of 50 percent of its Zapata Neess unit for about \$100 million in cash and short-term notes.

Steels lost fractions, and motors were narrowly mixed. Prices were slightly higher in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.01 to 32.56, while advances narrowly topped declines, 392 to 385. Turnover was 1.93 million shares, down from 2.46 million on Friday.

Markets Shut
Stock exchanges in the following countries were closed yesterday for the Whitman holiday: Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany.



OUTPUT RISING—At Fiat's Mirafiori plant as labor situation quietsens.

As Agnelli's Policies Start Paying Off

Fiat Slowly Emerging From Long Slump

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

TORINO, June 11 (AP)—Things are looking up at the Fiat automobile works in Turin. The company is coming out of a long slump and in the period ahead the business philosophy of its chairman, Giovanni Agnelli, should start paying off.

Mr. Agnelli believes that a company either expands or dies. And even while Italy has been going through an extended period of inflation, recession, labor strife and political uncertainty, the Fiat chief has spent or earmarked for investment \$1 billion since 1970 to produce more cars and improve working conditions in the company plants.

The Milan Stock Exchange has recognized the changes at Fiat by bidding up the company's common stock by 59 percent in the last six months, to about \$5 a share.

Last year, Fiat, which sells more cars in Europe than any other auto maker, had sales of about \$8.6 billion, up nearly 20 percent over 1971. Its net income, however, was nearly unchanged, rising to \$26.8 million from \$24.3 million.

At the same time, the company was unable to earn even the dividend for its common stock and had to dip into reserves for the second straight year to maintain the payments.

Minuscule Returns
Fiat's return on sales was well under 1 percent, paltry in any business and minuscule for the automobile business.

Corporate activities are adversely affected by the conditions arising out of the problematic situation in Italy, where the lowering clouds seem to darken day by day, Mr. Agnelli asserted.

Fiat produced 27 million cars last year. It figures that because of strikes and other labor troubles it lost the output of an additional 300,000 cars.

Demand
Demand for automobiles picked up late in the year, but the company was unable to meet it. There is still a six-month waiting list for Fiat 125s and 127s anywhere in Europe.

Why then do things look better for Fiat? There are many answers, but most have to do with the labor situation.

A company official at the big Mirafiori plant here in Turin pointed out that "at present the labor situation is quiet."

One out of every two Fiat cars is produced at the plant in this northern Italian city. Two months ago workers were occupying the plant.

The official proudly showed a visitor a sheet listing the daily number of cars produced at Mirafiori. On a day in late May the figure had risen to 3,428 from well below 3,000 a few months earlier.

Automation A Boom

A worker at the Mirafiori plant sees automation as a boom. Remigio Omicini, who works near 38 robots installed last October to do spot welding, said: "The robots are very useful. True, they replace men, but they are doing what was dangerous work."

Or the answer could be in the more moderate attitude shown by Bruno Tremblin, the head of the powerful Communist-led trade union. Mr. Tremblin is finding that some of his demands at Fiat for improved work conditions as well as more pay are being met.

Fiat has just signed a three-year labor contract which will raise the company's labor costs by 28 percent over the life of the contract. The unions originally demanded a 40 percent increase and it was only after six months of intermittent strife that an agreement was reached.

The average Fiat worker now makes about \$330 a month, an increase of 50 percent since 1968.

France's Output Index Falls Sharply in April
PARIS, June 11 (AP)—The French index of industrial production for April, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, declined to 191.0 (based on 1962 equals 100) from 196.0 in March, the Finance Ministry announced over the weekend. Compared to April 1972, the index was up 8 percent.

The sharp decline was essentially due to sectors affected by strikes, especially in the automobile industry where production declined 28 percent, the announcement said.

Dutch Price Index Up
THE HAGUE, June 11 (AP)—The Netherlands' consumer price index was 128.5 in mid-May up 0.6 percent from mid-April.

Church Plans to Sell Gold Shares
The Church of England plans to sell its 70,000 shares in Consolidated Gold Fields, the South African mining company. A church spokesman says the decision was taken at the highest level. No date has been fixed for the transaction, but the whole question of South African investments will be reviewed when the general synod—the church's parliament—meets next month.

The spokesman commented that "it has always been the policy to obtain the best possible return for the money put up by investors so long as this doesn't meet with ethical objection. I suppose South Africa is one of those areas where ethical objections may arise."

Nissan, Toyota Report Export Trend
Nissan Motor Co. reports auto exports totaled 70,741 units in May, up 18 percent from a year earlier, while Toyota Motor Co. says its auto exports fell 4.3 percent during the month from a year earlier to total 58,421 units. Toyota produced 295,168 autos in May, up 12.1 percent from a year earlier, and Nissan manufactured 170,746 autos during the month, up 8 percent. Toyota officials attribute the decline in overall exports to sluggish exports to the United States, which fell 24.3 percent in May from a year earlier to 18,967 autos, reflecting retail price increases and export controls. Nissan's U.S. exports during the month totaled 26,124 units, unchanged from a year earlier.

Continental Grain Tender Offer
Continental Grain Co. is making a tender offer to purchase all of the 700,000 outstanding shares of Allied Mills for \$24 a share. Allied closed at \$19 Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. The offer expires June 28. Allied Mills, which is already 74 percent-owned by Continental, is engaged primarily in the manufacturing and processing of animal feed, poultry and other agricultural products.

Kobe Steel Turns Tires Into Oil, Gas
Kobe Steel of Japan has started operating a pilot plant that can turn discarded tires into high-calorie fuel gas, petroleum and activated charcoal. The process, developed by its technicians, consists of dissolving old tires at high temperatures and then separating the mass into oil, gas and carbon compounds. Heavy oil produced by this process, the company says, has a relatively low sulphur content of 1 percent while the gas yields 10,000 kilocalories. Kobe says 400 kilograms of heavy oil, 300 kilograms of gas and 300 kilograms of activated charcoal can be reclaimed from one ton of waste tires.

Record U.S. Auto Output Planned
U.S. auto makers are planning record third-quarter production that will help carry them to a record sales year that could reach 13 million cars. The heavy July-September schedules all but guarantee buying 1973 profit for auto makers, but at the same time raise questions in the minds of some industry analysts about the strength of output in subsequent periods. To some extent, analysts believe, the current auto boom is "borrowing" from next year's potential market. Current plans call for third-quarter production of about 2.1 million cars, up a healthy 24 percent from the 1972 period, and nearly 22 percent ahead of the record of just over 1.7 million set in 1971.

Nixon Still Ponders Move On Inflation

Action Expected After Rise in Discount Rate

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The White House said today that President Nixon has not yet made any decision on a new economic policy, but is expected to "say something additional on the economy" at some future time.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler declined to predict when the President would make any statement about the economy. "He is in the process of appraising the economy and deciding what steps to take," Mr. Ziegler said.

He declined to predict whether there would be an announcement this week, but he specifically ruled out any economic announcement today.

Mr. Nixon met with his top economic advisers—Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz, Cost of Living Council chairman John Dunlop and John B. Connally—for over an hour this morning and with the labor management advisory committee of the Cost of Living Council, this afternoon.

Most observers expect Mr. Nixon to strengthen his anti-inflation program this week in response to mounting political pressures and to an impatient Federal Reserve Board.

Pressure for some longer government action were signaled by the Fed's increase in the discount rate to a near record level. It approved increases in the discount rate at 10 of its 12 district banks to 6 1/2 from 6 percent, effective today—the highest the rate has been in over 50 years.

In the wake of the Fed's action, the President is understood to have decided yesterday upon some major changes in his current quasi-voluntary system of economic controls. The decision followed recommendations made over the weekend by his key economic advisers, who met here while Mr. Nixon was in Florida.

Tougher Price Controls Seen
Some changes believed to be under consideration, according to government sources, include tougher price controls for various industries where prices have risen sharply in recent weeks, moves to increase dwindling supplies of commodities, including lumber, and more visible use of the much-heralded Phase 3 "stick in the closet."

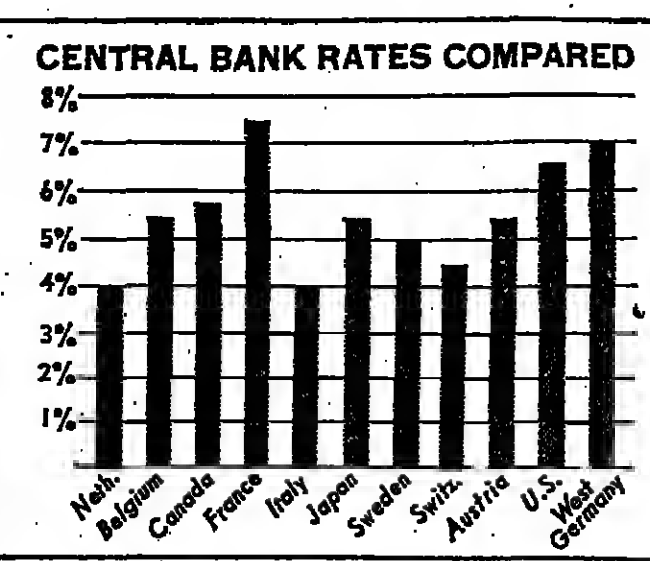
The Fed expressed its displeasure with the administration's stance on inflation by departing from its usual explanation for allowing a rate increase and declaring its move was necessary in part because of "the continuing rise in the general price level."

The last time the rate was as high as 6 1/2 percent was in 1921, and only for a few days in that year was it ever higher, briefly reaching 7 percent at several district banks.

The Fed's explanation immediately sent money-market specialists speculating that the President would move swiftly to deal with inflation. These observers said that unless the government takes some new steps to curtail inflation, already skyrocketing short-term interest rates are likely to climb even higher and a prime bank lending rate of 8 percent or more is a distinct possibility.

The prime, or minimum, interest charge on bank loans to large corporations is currently 7 1/2 percent at many banks. Only some strong new government anti-inflation action would keep rates from rising much higher, these specialists say.

Several banking officials said they interpreted the discount rate change as a message that they can move their prime rate higher and faster than they originally believed.



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Several banking officials said they interpreted the discount rate change as a message that they can move their prime rate higher and faster than they originally believed.

Prices Drop As Trading Falls in N.Y.

Investors said Waiting Move on Inflation

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The stock market settled back slightly today in the slowest trading in more than eight months. There were relatively small declines throughout the list on the New York Stock Exchange.

Brokers noted that the weaker performance resulted mainly from investors' disappointment over the White House announcement today that President Nixon still had not made any decisions on inaugurating a new anti-inflation policy.

The stock market surged forward last week on expectations that the President would soon announce a new anti-inflation program.

The weaker tone of the market was reflected in the performance of the Dow Jones industrial average, which dropped 4.89 to close at 915.11, its low for the session.

Declines and advances were almost evenly divided with 708 issues down and 700 stocks up. The NYSE index, which included all the common stocks traded, fell 0.16 to 56.13.

Turnover totaled a sluggish 9.94 million shares, down substantially from 14.05 million shares on Friday. Today's volume was the smallest since Oct. 2, 1972, when 7.94 million shares changed hands.

In commenting on the volume decrease today, one broker said that "many investors are staying on the sidelines until the President announces measures he will take to stop inflation."

Gimbel Stars
Gimbel Brothers, the day's most active stock, spurred 1 1/4 to 32 5/8 after a delayed opening. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co. has made a tender offer for all outstanding shares of Gimbel at \$23 a share.

On the other hand, International Telephone fell 1 1/4 to 31 1/8. The Justice Department last Friday asked special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox to take on two more investigations, both relating to ITT.

Zapata dropped 1 1/2 to 24. It said it signed a letter of intent with P&O Steam Navigation for sale of 50 percent of its Zapata Neess unit for about \$100 million in cash and short-term notes.

Steels lost fractions, and motors were narrowly mixed. Prices were slightly higher in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.01 to 32.56, while advances narrowly topped declines, 392 to 385. Turnover was 1.93 million shares, down from 2.46 million on Friday.

Markets Shut
Stock exchanges in the following countries were closed yesterday for the Whitman holiday: Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany.

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One Dollar---

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing
interbank rates for the dollar on
the major international exchanges:
June 11, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Swiss (per \$)	2.0725	2.0700	— 1.27
Belg. fr. (100)	27.5	27.5	—
Belg. fr. (100)	27.5	27.5	—
Deutsche mark	2.362	2.3525	— 0.0095
Dan. krone	5.645	5.615	— 0.030
Scand. krona	20.775	20.775	—
Fr. fr. (100)	4.28	4.275	— 0.005
Gr. dr. (100)	4.3685	4.358	— 0.0105
Gr. dr. (100)	2.7815	2.78	— 0.0015
Irish pound	4.20	4.20	—
Lib. (100)	20.5	20.5	—
Lib. (100)	20.5	20.5	—
Paata	80.0	80.025	— 0.025
Schilling	13.75	13.75	—
Sw. krona	4.28	4.25	— 0.03
Swiss franc	2.071	2.0705	— 0.0005
Yen	204.45	204.35	— 0.10

At Prev. 25: Commercial
Percentage change against the
dollar from central rates set by the
1971 Smithsonian agreement as calcu-
lated by Reuters. Quarterly trend on. The
rates are based on currency quotations
in New York.

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The Toronto Dominion Bank
UBAF Limited

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Net Chg.
IBM	12	124 1/4	114 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	18	44 1/4	41 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	15	34 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	12	24 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
General Electric	15	34 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	12	124 1/4	114 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	18	44 1/4	41 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	15	34 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Westinghouse	12	24 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
General Electric	15	34 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	Bushel	1.15
Corn	Bushel	1.05
Soybeans	Bushel	1.25
Cotton	Lint	1.10
Gold	100 grams	1,050
Silver	100 grams	15.50

Eurodollars

Term	Rate
3 Months	8 1/8
6 Months	8 1/4
1 Year	8 1/2

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Fund Name	Assets	Share Price
First American Fund	\$1.2B	\$12.50
First American Fund	\$1.2B	\$12.50
First American Fund	\$1.2B	\$12.50

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Market	Price
London	1130.00
Zurich	1130.00
Paris	1130.00

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Amsterdam	122.1
Brussels	122.1
London	122.1

Standard & Poor's

Index	Value
Composite	122.1
Industrial	122.1
Utilities	122.1

NYSE Index

Index	Value
Composite	122.1
Industrial	122.1
Utilities	122.1

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Tokyo Exchange

Stock	Price
Asahi Glass	1,200
Fuji Bank	1,200
Nissan	1,200

Signs of Serious Inflation Reported by Japan Agency

TOKYO, June 11 (Reuters).—Japan's economy is showing signs of serious inflation, with the supply-demand relationship continuing tight, the Economic Planning Agency said in its latest monthly report.

Prices are showing an unusually sharp rise against the background of increased capital outlays and surging personal consumption, it added.

Mining and industrial production resumed its upturn in May after a sharp increase of 3.8 percent in March and a mild decline of 0.8 percent in April.

Shipment of goods is growing while producers' inventories are falling back, the agency said.

Investment intentions of Japanese industries continued active, judging from orders for machinery and short-term economic prospects surveyed by the Bank of Japan, the agency noted.

Labor remains in short supply, while personal consumption continues at a high level.

Spending by workers in March was 15.1 percent above a year ago, while sales at department stores in April were 27 percent more than in April 1972.

Country	Member
Canada	Madison-Dominion Leasing Corporation, Ltd.
France	Leasing Bati
Japan	Leasing Company, Ltd.
Spain	Leasing Angel, 21

Italy Has Deficit In Trade Balance

ROME, June 11 (AP-DJ).—Italy had a trade deficit of 243 billion lire (about \$403 million) in April, the government statistics bureau said in a preliminary report today.

This was a sharp deterioration from the March surplus of 10 billion lire and the April 1972 deficit of 135 billion lire. For January-April, the deficit was 689 billion lire, also a sharp worsening from the year-earlier deficit of 104.8 billion.

The statistics bureau said that the deficit was the April figures with those of the other months were not completely valid because customs strikes during March and early April had distorted the figures.

Kyowa Bank

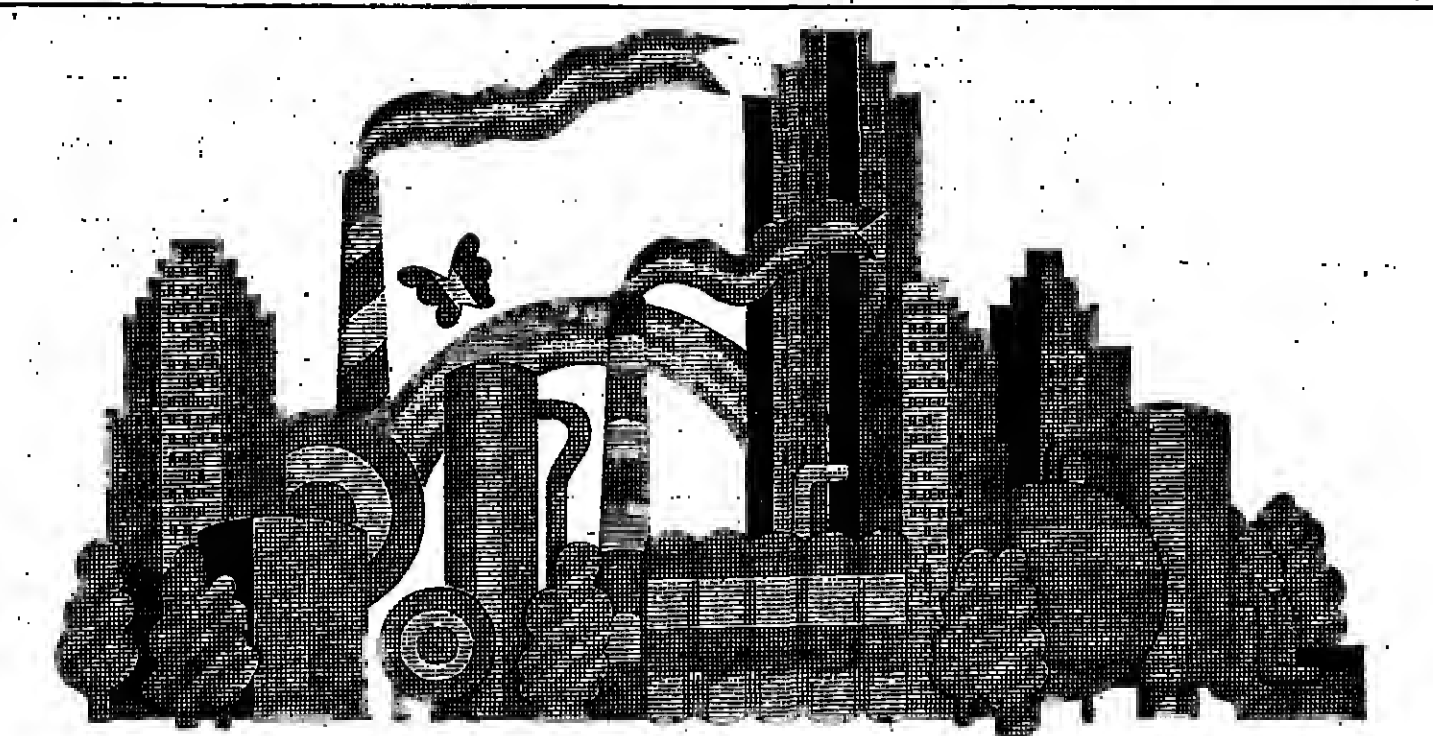
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y-Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the following assumptions:
x-Declarations in full. Dividends or payments not designated as regular dividends are assumed to be paid in full.
z-Identified. In the following footnotes:
a-Dividend rate. b-Annual dividend rate plus stock repurchase rate.
c-Liquidating dividend. d-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. e-Declared or paid after next year's declaration. f-Declared or paid last year.
g-Accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. h-Issue. i-Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred until next year. j-Paid this year, dividend omitted, or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. k-Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value. l-Not paid in stock in preceding 12 months.
m-Called. n-Ex distribution. o-Ex dividend and cash in full. p-Ex-E distribution. q-Ex rights. r-Without interest. s-Without interest. t-Interest distributed. u-When issued. v-Next day delivery.
w-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under federal law. x-Subject to prior claims. y-Under such companies. z-Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.
Dividend rates and loan rates do not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has occurred since the beginning of the range and dividend are shown for five new stock only.



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